RALEIGH
The All Steel Cycle from its. 160
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B. S. A.
Perfect in every part Cycle.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 286 BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

OPENING SHORTLY

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO BRANCH AT SHAIK MEMON STREET Opp. Jumma Musjid.

Head office: Hamam Street, Fort.. *Branches* Thakordwar & Opp. Juma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

CARGO AND PASSENGER SERVICE BY S.S. SAILING TO PENANG AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8th Dec.	MALOJA		20,700
18th ,,	CHINA		7,952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR		8,963
29th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,385
5th Jan	MANTUA §		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND X		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY ..		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA ..	Narkunda* ..	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA ..		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA X		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA § ..		10,041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA*	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA X ..		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA † ..	MOOLTAN †	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
5th April.	NALDERA X ..		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extrasteamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA* ..	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
3rd May	PLASSY ..	CHINA X ..	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA*	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	PLASSY ..	Narkunda*	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminate voyage at Marseilles.
† Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
14th Dec ..	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,905
11th Jan. ..	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,, ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb. ..	DALGOMA‡	5,800
22nd ,, ..	MORVADA	8,193
7th March ..	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,, ..	DUMANA	8,600
4th April ..	MANELA	8,363
18th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May...	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,, ..	MASHOBRA	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

19th Dec.	SICILIA†	..	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA	..	10,911
15th January	SOUDAN †	..	6,896
25th ,,	NALDERA	..	15,996
21st February	SICILIA †	..	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN†	..	6896
24th April	SICILIA †	..	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination
6th Dec. ..	BANKURA ..	Basreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports 10-30 A.M.
7th ,, ..	VARSOVA	Basreh via K'chi 9 A.M.
8th ,, ..	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war 10 A.M.
10th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
12th ,, ..	KANDALLA	East & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 132.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	8274	21 Nov.	10 Dec.
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubora	8262	28 Nov.	12 Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14 Dec.	28 Dec..
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	28 Dec.	17 Jan .
Penang Maru	H. Hahaki	5214	2 Jan	17 Jan.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Celebes Maru	T. Nishimura	5863	26th ,,	8th Dec.
Andes Maru	T. Miyabara	7772	11th Dec.	23rd ,,
Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	25th ,,	8th Jan
Ryujin Maru	M. Naito	6152	29th ,,	12th ,,
Burma Maru	H. Meguro	4584	9th Jan.	23rd. ,,

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA, Manager.
P. O Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up $20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
10, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yokohama
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

E. A. HYND, Agent.

WAIKAR & CO., LTD.,

BANKERS.
HEAD OFFICE, HUBLI.

CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.
LOANS, etc., granted.
For rates and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandwi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 1,000 to a special Saving Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 85, MEADOWS STREET.
Sound Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 50 per cent. surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
NAYAMAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CONSUMPTION.

8 YEARS' SUCCESS.

Major writes:—

"I have the greatest faith in the cure as I am convinced that it does all that Mr. Walters claims for it."

REV. G.R. WALTERS, LONAVLA visits ORIENT HOTEL, BOMBAY, THURSDAY 6th Dec. and FRIDAY.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

TUSSORE SUIT

(in any shade) Rs. 22/8.
3 for Rs. 60 only
Made to Order
By
J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL TAILORS and GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
178, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

WHY IT PAYS TO BUY A FORD.

1. Because of its LOW INITIAL COST.
   (5-seater Touring Car costs Rs. 2450/-)
2. Because of the LOW RUNNING COST.
   (25-30 miles to a gallon of petrol).
3. Because SPARE PARTS are always readily available at REASONABLE PRICES.
   (A Ford Valve costs -/14/-, a Connecting Rod, 7/3)
4. BECAUSE DEPRECIATION IS LOW.

(A second-hand Ford is not only saleable at all times but commands a good price.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd.
HUGHES ROAD, ... BOMBAY.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.

Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and -/5-
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	1//
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	1/-
Palague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive and water stereliser	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic, purgative and laxative	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologue, Lavender, Pain Balm, Emprocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J GAJJAR M. A., F. C. S.

THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A. Khatwadi Main Road.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend	declared 1921	20%
Dividend	declared 1922	30%
Dividend	declared previous years—15—20%	

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.

A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The only Company to provide houses for its Policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.

ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES

Investment Bonds a speciality.

WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.

KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's

(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
IC-MIC COOKER

For free Catalogues apply Manager
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once Pages 200.

Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.
1 Copy Rs. 2-3-0. 2 copies Rs. 4-2-0.
Six copies Rs. 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR.
79 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LEDGER-KEEPER, knowing typewriting. Apply personally on FRIDAY, between 2 and 4 p.m. to the Manager, INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road (off Jacob Circle.)
A R9151

WANTED—GUJRATI CLERK, knowing Typing and Court Work, pay Rs. 60. Apply IDANMAL SABHRAJ c/o Messrs. Pohoomull Bros., Jackeria Masjid.
A R9164

WANTED—Experienced FOREMAN for Engineering Workshop in Bombay. Must be capable of handling men. Apply Box No. 9893, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18270

WANTED—AGENTS in all Towns to sell our popular Eagle Brand INK PACKETS, EXTRACTS and FLUIDS. Write to THE BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY, Vadgadi, Bombay No. 3.
A R9140

WANTED by a Mercantile Concern, a Gujarati undergraduate. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 9895, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9165

WANTED—In Bombay, Indore, Amraoti and other big CITIES AGENTS to organise sale of cheap literature in Hindi. Pay Rs. 40 plus allowance Cash Security Rs. 100 necessary. Apply HALF ANNA MALA OFFICE, Chhindwara, C.P.
A R9163

WANTED—A MADRASI BOOK-KEEPER, knowing Shorthand and Typewriting at Satara Road. Free quarters. Apply personally to:—RELIANCE PAPER CORPORATION, Vithal Sayana Building 2, Lohar Street, Bombay.
A 18277

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS, AGENTS and CANVASSERS for an Insurance Company, on pay, commission or both according to guarantee of business. Apply to SECRETARIES, ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18237

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED GRADUATE in Arts, proficient in coaching up students for examinations seeks SITUATION as Teacher or Private Tutor. Box No. 9888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9139

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

OFFICE PREMISES TO LET—Cool, Light and Airy recently painted. 1st Floor above Hoar and Co., 139, Esplanade Road. Floor space 74 ft. long, 42 ft. wide, there is also Verandah and three small rooms. Rent Rs. 2,000 per mensem. Apply:—Hon'ble BYRAMJI JEEJEEBHOY TRUST, Alice Building, or HOAR AND CO.
C 18266

TO LET—A few convenient AIRY OFFICES in the Union Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Lift available. Rent very moderate. For particulars apply to UNION BANK.
C18024

TO LET—3rd, 4th and 5th floors in the property at the corner of Ghoga Street and Pitha Street Fort. Apply to Messrs. THAKOREDAS & CO. No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort.
C 18269

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

CALTHORPE.—English Light Car Lately overhauled and painted—In beautiful running order. A Bargain. Apply T. R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road.
18154

FOR SALE—HUPMOBILE CAR, Five Seater in excellent condition. What offers. Apply A. GONSALVES, Hirjee Buildings, New Nagpada, Byculla, Bombay.
JA R9159

FINANCIAL.

PERSONS willing to invest about Rs. 300 in a very profitable American sole agency business can apply Box No. 9894, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R9161

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
FIREBRICKS.
FIRECLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS.

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

Enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.

Tel. No. 418.
TH

COCOGEM.

IS PACKED in sealed sanitary tins only for your protection against adulteration. is a super-refined deodorized Coconut butter. As. 111 per lb. in 6 lb. Tins. Delivery Free. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T22 176

MYSTERIES OF CALCUTTA, 800 pages eight parts. Rupees eight only. Hindu Philosophy Re. 1-8-0. List free. VALE OFFICE, Dept. G., Pondicherry.
T 9142

FOR X'MAS SALE—Gents art silk cream colour muffler 70 by 10 at 1/15 each. R.N. DAGA, Clive Street, Burra Bazar, Calcutta.
T R9130

BUILDING STONE—Excellent, Cheap, exact to customers' requirements, can be had from Messrs. C.A. Gaya & Co's. Quarry Versova Road, Andheri. All possible facilities provided.
T R9125

WANTED—BUSINESS connection with firms and importers dealing in paper and stationary line. Good references given. Undertaking Agency for pushing your sales. Write to:—SAMIUL HAQUE, (Alig). Agents, Fahimabad, Cawnpore.
P R9168

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE—The well known Pure Munich Beer "Mathaserbrau"—at Rs 13 per case of 2 doz. quarts or Rs. 24 per case of 4 doz. quarts F. O. R. Bombay from, GENERAL UTILITY PRODUCTS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T 28889

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft natural wool. Rs. 12 per suit length (7½ yds. by 24) Rs. 9 per coat length (5 yds.) Real Kashmir embroidered silk blouse piece Rs. 10. Silk embroidered Leather Vanity Bag Rs. 5/2/-. Hand-picked fresh saffron Rs. 3 per tola. Pure Lotus Honey Re. 1/- per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R9169

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR Sunday Chronicle

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—PHILATELIC ZOO: 100 different bird and beast varieties from all climes Rs. 1/8. Write for New List. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L 18276

SPORTS.

KEYS TO RACING and OPIUM SALE—Very easy method. No astrology. Key to Racing. Price Rs. 10. ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Bhavnagar.
18277

RACING WRINKLES—An invaluable Book for Racing Man. Hints on "NAPS"; Form; Favourites; Top-weights; Doubles; Trebles and Accumulators. KING AND CO., Booksellers, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S R9160

WHEN KNOWLEDGE BEGINS, SPECULATIONS ENDS.

RACE TIPS.

Follow the race tips taken out by form and combined with Astrology. 80 per cent. result correct during the last Poona season. Try your luck while you enjoy the sport. Highest dividends paid on my selections during the Poona season. Tips available after 11 on race day. Fee Rs. 5.

S. MANDAIL.
Empire Hindu Hotel, Opposite Bori Bunder.
S R9157

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Muksti, E.L.A.A. and R. S. Bharucha, F.C.R.A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M TH

PROFESSION.

RECEIVED INSULIN for Diabetes by lost Mail-Can be had very cheap from SORABJI P. GHANDHI & SONS, 6, Princess Street, Bombay.
P R9167

PILES and FISTULA—Guaranteed radical cure. No operation. No pain and no troubles. All disorders stopped in a very short time. Trial solicited. NILESH WAR SHIVARAO, Specialist in Piles and Fistula, No. 4, Raote Building, Girgaon, Bombay. Attendance 7 to 9-30 a.m. Evening 7 to 8 p.m.
R9092

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA,

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for As 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nadibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—

Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4.8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

CLOSING OF G. I. P. RAILWAY COLABA GOODS DEPOT.

WITH effect from 1st January, 1924, Colaba Goods Depot will be CLOSED for all descriptions of Goods Traffic.

A. TYLDEN-PATTENSON.
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
G. I. P. Railway.
C 18272

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

PLEASE NOTE that the firm of WEAVING SUPPLIES, LTD., trading in Bombay at 381, Hornby Road, a company registered in England has been changed by resolution and confirmation by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to the title of JONES TEXTILATIES EXPORT CO., LTD.

This change of title is simply to bring it into line with the title of the Blackburn Works, who are the makers of MILL STORES of high quality particularly HEALDS, REEDS, BOBBINS, TEMPLES, LAGS, ETC., of which large assortments are always in stock in the Bombay Godown.

Mr. WALTER JONES, one of the partners, is at present in Bombay when enquiries at the above address will receive his personal attention.

WALTER JONES.
Director and Secretary.
Agents: The Sizing Materials Co., Ltd.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. COWASJI MANCHERSHAW DOCTOR has contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to them free from all encumbrances, of all and singular the premises more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest or claim in to or upon the said premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make known the same in writing to us, the undersigned, at our office at Medows Street, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon known as "Building B", situate at Trimbak Parshram Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 167 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4992, New No. 11196, Old Survey No. 4607, and New Survey No. 5138 and assessed by the Collector of the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7887 (5), Street Nos. 114 to 118 and 115 to 119 and bounded on the West by the Trimbak Parshram Street, on the East by 2nd Pathan Street, on the North by the Doorgadevi Road and on the South by a Sweeper's gully held in common between these premises and the adjoining property of the said Vendor.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1923.
MADHAVJI & CO.,
C18265 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 555 OF 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 7th day of February, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O V rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its registered office at 25, Waudby Road within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

LALBHAI CHHOTALAL SHAH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Share Broker, his registered place of address with the Plaintiff Company, being 138, Bhuleshwar Road, without the Fort. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray for judgment for Rs. 1,500 with interest on Rs. 500 at 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of August, 1920, on Rs. 500 from the 13th day of August, 1921 and on Rs. 500 from the 19th day of January, 1922, till judgment, the costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 15th day of January, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 14th day of February, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 16th day of November, 1923.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
C18273 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3883 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 19th day of September, 1923.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V., rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

BEJONJI PEROSHA FRENCHMAN, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1.) Ramkisson Hanumandas Singhi, (2.) Raghunath Ramkisson Singhi, (3.) Murlidhar Ramkisson Singhi, (4.) Chaturbhuj Ramkisson Singhi, (5.) Dwarkadas Ramkisson Singhi and (6.) Liladhar Ramkisson Singhi, all of Sholapur Hindu Inhabitants, residing in Camp at Sholapur, (7.) Jivanji Pestonji Lalkaka, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Tardeo, outside the Fort. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you, the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 13,879-0-9 with further interests at 6 per cent. per annum from 1st January, 1923, till judgment costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 8th day of January, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined, in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 27th day of September, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 27th day of September, 1923.
Messrs. SHROFF AND LAM.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C18240

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Suit No. 2679 of 1923.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Rup Narain Khettry.
vs.
Kartic Prosad Khettry and ors.

To
MAGHJI BALLAVDAS
and
ABAJI BISWANATH,
Two of the defendants abovenamd.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff has instituted the above suit in this Hon'ble Court against you and other defendants for a declaration of his rights and interest in the ancestral estate of the said plaintiff, for an enquiry by this Hon'ble Court to ascertain what the said estate consisted of at the death of Babu Lal Khettry and at the birth of the plaintiff and what it now consists of and that the defendants Kartic Prosad Khettry and Ganesh Prosad Khettry be directed to give complete discovery regarding the foregoing matters for a declaration that the mortgages mentioned in the plaint were executed for illegal and immoral purposes and thereby the plaintiff's interest is not affected, for a declaration that the sales in respect of the said mortgages are invalid, for an order for setting aside the decree on the award and if the Court holds that the decree of 10th August, 1905, is binding on the plaintiff then for an order that the plaintiff's share in the defendant Kartic Prosad Khettry's share be defined and allotted to the plaintiff and that you and the other defendants do make over possession of the joint estate to the plaintiff and the defendants Kartic Prosad Khettry, Ganesh Prosad Khettry and Banku Behary Khettry, for appointment of a Receiver, for injunction restraining you and the other defendants from alienating, charging, disposing, or dealing with the said estate or the share allotted to the defendant Kartic Prosad Khettry pending the final determination of the suit for mesne profits, for accounts and for the costs of this suit you are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered by you in the office of the Registrar of this Court within 16 (sixteen) days and to file your Written Statement within 28 days from the date of this publication and to appear before this Court in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court to answer the plaintiff's claim on the day the case is set down for hearing upon which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and all documents in your possession or power upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

And do also take notice that in default the suit will be liable to be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1923.
S. C. MITTER,
Offg. Registrar.

K. K. DUTT & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
10, Hasting Street, Calcutta.
C18274

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 5384 3-12-23. E 5339 28-11-23.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PANACHAND ABHECHAND BALSARA, of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant, a dealer in colours and bachelor residing at Pydhowni, Koisa Moholla ..... Deceased.

MOHANLAL NAROTTAMDAS PATIL, of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant, a dealer in colours, residing at Byculla Love Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 26th day of November, 1923.
Messrs. HIRALAL & CO.,
C18775 Petitioner's Attorneys.

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES

Reg. Suit No. 161/248 of 1923.
In the Court of Pt. Pearey Lal Bhargava Munsif, Lucknow District.

MOHAMMAD WAZIR, son of Ilahi Bux of Mohalla Molviganj, Thana Wazir Ganj, City, Lucknow. ..... Plaintiff.

versus

BAJI and others. ..... Defendants.

To
ABUL KHALIL, resident of Mohalla Madan Pura, Safar Abadi, Bombay City.

WHEREAS the above Plaintiff instituted a suit against you for Possession of a house Pukhta and Kham with land situated Molviganj near Ahata Shahzada Mirza Suleman Qadar Bahadur. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 22nd day of December, 1923, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to answer the claim; and you are directed * to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 1st day of December, 1923.

B. O.
SHYAM SUNDER, Reader.
For Judge.
1-12-23.

NOTICE.

Note I.—If written statements are required, say—you are (or such a party is, as the case may be) required to put in a written statement by the 21st December, 1923.

N 2.—Should a Court require the Defendant to attend in person under Order V, Rule 3 of Act V of 1908 it may use Form B—1 or B—2, merely cutting out the words "or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions."

*Fill in "copy of the plaint" or "concise statement of the nature of the claim," as the case may be, vide Order V, Rule 2, "Code of Civil Procedure."

Hours of attendance at the Office of the Munsif Lucknow District from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.
C18271

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by public auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2640 of 1922 (Rattonbai v/s. Mohamedali).
One large lot Tarpaulins.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria (English).
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Gig (English.)
1 second hand rubber tyred Mail coach.
1 Pair Waler horses in double and single harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3356 of 1923 (Mohamed v/s. Abdul).
1 Standard Motor Car.

Under instructions from G. P. Smith Esqr. Attorney for Mrs. E. Windus and by virtue of power of sale dated the 14th October, 1921 granted to him Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 23rd December, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Thohuru House Apollo Bunder, opposite to the Taj Mahal Hotel very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror side board and dumb waiters rich carpets table ornaments, fancy cabinets, chesterfield sofas and chairs, suite of sofas writing table, glass door book and silver show cases, one sweet tone cottage piano one gramaphone with records, perambulator single bedsteads mirror almyrahs cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables dressing chest of drawers, electric lamps and fans, hat stands, ice box, meat safe, cane furniture, almuinum utensils etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

FURNITURE SALE AT ANDHERI.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Andheri, Gondavli Road next to the Police Station and about five minutes walk from the Railway Station, very valuable English furniture by Maple and Sheraton, also by Mckenzie and Roberts, such as dining room suite by Maple containing dining table, side board, silver show case chairs etc., drawing room containing English inlaid upholsterd sofas and chairs, one English convertable easy chair, rich English carpets gramaphone cabinet with records, screen one semi grand piano by broadwood with pianola, table lamps, glass and crockery, platedware one nearly new 3/4 size mahogany billiard table, singer sewing machine, talescopic invalid table, large double bedstead, English dressing table with oval centre mirror, one teakwood cupboard with pigeon holes by Mckenzie, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, books cases, cane furniture ice box aluminum utensils etc., etc.

The property of S. J. Bhanagri, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 6 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 6th December, 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LADY JAMSETJI ROAD NOW CALLED CADELL ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Gulamalli, G. Merchant, Pleader for the mortgagee, Dr. Gulamali Chandoobhoy and at the risk and on account of the heirs and legal Representatives of the deceased mortgagor Haji Esmail Haji Ibrahim and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of August, 1921, and made between the mortgagor Haji Esmail Haji Ibrahim of the one part and the mortgagee Dr. Gulamalli Chandoobhoy of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 6th day of December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground (now redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Lady Jamsetji Road now called Cadell Road outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3084 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 167 Collector's New No. E/3786 Old Survey No. 1/66, 1/89 and 2/848 and New Survey No. 1F/21 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5009 and Street No. 337 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Balgovind Gurgovind, on or towards the West by a passage and beyond that the property of Abdulla on or towards the North by Lady Jamsetji Road and on or towards the South by the house of Ibrahim Mahomed Ghadialli.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Gulamalli G. Merchant Pleader for the Mortgagee at his office at Pickett Road, Kalbadevi Road or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th December, 1923.

MEHTA & CO
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY
Telephone No. 1283.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A NEWLY LANDED FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF ABOUT 250 TONS SELECTED FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY, the 7th December at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand on account of the consignors.

About 250 tons selected and first class teak squares long and short as well as thin and thick from fresh stock just landed from Moulmein; sizes above 15 ft., above 12 ft., above 6 ft. and above 10 ft. Marks AB/M and GR & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with section 55 and 56 of the Indian Rly Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th and TUESDAY, the 18th instant both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels, consisting of:—Trinkets, Camera, Cylinder, Scented oils, Indian embroidered felt caps, Toilet soaps, Bicycle pumps, Buttons, Law books, Old clothing and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th Dec. 1923.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1927.

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST CAPITAL IN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY
AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF OLD NAGPADA CROSS STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

By order and under instructions from Messrs. Mantri and Co., Attorneys, for the Mortgagee Mr. Meghji Currim and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Abdulla Jaffer in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th October, 1920 and further Charge dated 17th October, 1921 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the following immoveable property on Monday the 24th day of December 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the Southern side of Old Nagpada Cross Street in the registration sub district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 177 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and being portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 704 New No. 3205, Old Survey No. New Survey No. 3122, 3123 2/3159 which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 3194 and Street No. 165-139 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Pirbhai Gangji on or towards the West by the house formerly of Ishwatbibi widow of Babasaheb Dewaskar and now of Bai Valbai widow of Ramji Saya on or towards the North by the old Nagpada Cross Street aforesaid and on or towards the south by the house of Musabbai Jaffer.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mantri & Co., Attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their office at 25-27, Military Square, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th December 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

Cinema Majestic

HAS THE PLEASURE TO PRESENT
THIS WEEK AGAIN
Star Films Ltd.
SUPER PRODUCTION
CHAMPRAJ HADA

Recognised to be the best picture by thousands who saw it.

A Tale of Rajpoot honour and faithfulness of Rajpoot bride bringing Forth in real glory the high standard of friendship and faithfulness that Rajputs held in the Times of Akbar MAGNIFICENTLY PRODUCED—Beautiful BATH and DURBAR SCENES.

IT IS YOUR CHANCE TO SEE THIS PICTURE TO-DAY OR THIS WEEK
FOUR SHOWS DAILY.

IMPERIAL

Presents
TO-NIGHT-and-DURING THIS WEEK
The World's Greatest Film Spectacle
"THEODORA"
First instalment—six parts

It is the greatest of all screen spectacle and a wonderful nightmare of thrills. Never before has the world seen its equal, and never before such gorgeous photo-play attempted. The cost exceeded £ 700,000 over 30,000 costumes required, and 25,000 people actually took part in this production.

Be sure to see it—or you will repent
PATHE GAZETTE

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 P.M.
Price as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
FOUNDED BY
LATE Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.
AMRAOTI:— GANESH THEATRE.
Saturday 8th December 1923 at 9 P. M (S. T.)
RAKSHASHI MAHATVAKANKSHA.
Proprietors.—Pen[illegible]rkar & Ch[illegible]ekar.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
CINEMA AT 6-30 P. M.
"LAVENDER AND OLD LACE"
At 9-30 p. m.
"THE QUAINTS"
In "THE BEGGAR'S OPERA."

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
NORMA TALMADGE
IN "HER ONLY WAY"

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
SECOND CHAPTER in 6 Parts.
"MISTRESS OF THE WORLD."

Under the Patronage of
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD
of Baroda.

Gandharv Natak Mandali
Est. 1913
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
on
Saturday 8th Dec. 1923 (p. m. 8-30 Night)
ASHA-NIRASHA
Sunday 9th Dec. 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
MANAPAMANA.
Manager, G. N. M]

ZAGHLUL PASHA ON EGYPTIAN INDEPENDENCE.

This morning I had, writes the "Times" Cairo corespondent on November 14, a conversation with Saad Pasha Zaghlul, who stated that the Wafd had not changed its policy, which had always been what it was to-day. The Wafd was ready to conclude an agreement with Great Britain on the basis of complete independence for Egypt and respect for those British interests in Egypt which did not conflict with Egyptian independence and were legitimate. The Pasha declared that neither he nor the Wafd were seeking to establish any contact with British official circles, but that the opposite might perhaps be more exact.

Zaghlul Pasha appeared to be unwilling for the present to commit himself to definite statements as to an acceptable basis for negotiations. At the same time he conveyed the impression that his main objection to the Declaration of February, 1922, as far as the negotiations were concerned, is what he considers its "standpoint"—namely, the failure to recognize an independent status for Egypt, and that a statement by the British Government, to the effect that the reservations in that Declaration were not intended to diminish her status, might possibly clear away some of the obstacles in the path of the negotiations.

FRENCH LONG-RANGE GUN.

A big gun, designed on the lines of the German "Big Berthas," which bombarded Paris in the later years of the war, and manufacutred recently at Ruelle, has been sent to the Experimental Commission at Gavres, near St. Nazaire, for examination. The gun has a length of 69 ft. and weights over 87 tons. The projectile weighs 914lbs and has a range of 60 miles.

A SAVANTWADI WEDDING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

On the 29th of November the chapel of our Lady of Miracles was the scene of a very pretty wedding; when Mr. Frank Mirand F. L. S. (hons and gold medalist) chief Forest officer Savantwadi led to the altar Miss Olive DeSouza 25th Pali Hill Road Bandra.

The nuptual ceremony which was fully coral was celebrated by the Revd. Father E. Blatter S.S. Ph.D., F. L. S. Rector and principal St. Xavier's College Bombay who had specially come down for the occasion.

At the hour fixed the bride accompanied by her father and four daintily dressed brides maids arrived at the Chapel, driven in the Royal Coach, with all the pomp and eclat of a State procession. Here the beautiful blending of colours, created by European and dignified Indian dress, had a pleasing effect. The pleasing announcement of the State Band drew all eyes to the bride not excluding the elite who so largely attended.

The bride at all times a most dainty and charming figure looked pretty in her gorgeous dress, trimmed with silver lace and covered with an exquisitely delicate veil and wreath. On the completion of the ceremony, the Revd. Father Blatter expressed in a short sermon the responsibilities and duties of married life.

After this a grand reception was held which was cosmopolitian in nature. Once again the Revd. Father Blatter was in evidence and the toast was proposed by him, in a short and becoming speech. to which the bridegroom responded in appropriate terms.

Both the bride and bridegroom were the recipients of several presents and congratulatory messages from all over India. The guests were treated to an excellent programme of music some of the distinguished guests present were :—Revd. Father Blatter S.S. Ph.D., F.L.S. Dr. Goheen M.D. and Mrs Govend Mr. and Mrs. Segar and family Revd. Taylor M. A. Misses Lucas and Froom Rao Bahadur Rane and Mrs. Rane.

Mr. J. M. Sengupta of the Swarajya Party has been elected to the Bengal Council by the Chittagong District non-Mahomedan constituency with an overwhelming majority.

SCENES IN BERLIN

BY ALICE BIRD.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.

These are nerve-racking days in Berlin, during which one merely awaits the unknown. The Nationalists and Monarchists, working together, are at the throats of the Republicans, and all three are against the Communists. Torn into shreds, in so far as morale are concerned, the entire German town and city population faces hunger and, worst of all, cultural degeneration. To-day life is merely a question of bread. The dictator or the party which can provide bread will, in the long run, triumph; it masters not whether it be Monarchist or Communist. The town workers are mostly Socialists, Syndicalists, or Communists; and both Socialists and Syndicalists are proposed to the Communists and their idea of dictatorship of one party. The peasants, who alone can furnish the bread are opposed to the Communists also and are either Nationalists or Monarchist. The Nationalists and Monarchists are trying for a *putsch* to establish their dictatorship; the Communists are working hard for a *putsch* to establish dictatorship of the same kind except that it masquerades under another name. What will transpire hangs yet in the balance. All European events tend to the "right" and the chances are that the dictatorship, or a series of petty dictatorships, of the Nationalists and Monarchists, will develop.

In the meantime not only actual hunger, but the more deadening germ of uncertainty eats at the very life of the country. Long lines of bare-headed women, wrapped in old shawls and coats whose colour has long since succumbed to the influence of age and wear, stand in long queues in the streets of the cities for hours together. With baskets on their arms, they await their turn to buy a loaf of bread, a quarter pound of fat, or a few pounds of potatoes. Meat is only for those more advantageously situated than the majority. All bakeries are sold out by nine in the morning, and butter is out of the question. Policemen keep long lines of women in order, fearing that they will, as they have done in many parts of the city, walk into shops and forcibly take food. These groups or lines of waiting women are grim spectacles. There is no light talk, no smiling or laughter; nothing but the desperate talk of prices, prices, prices.

THE CRY FOR BREAD.

"Bread! *Gott im Himmel*! Have you heard that bread will cost ten milliards tomorrow? Buy to-day if you intend to live."

"Butter?" a woman screams. "To-day it is nineteen milliards a pound! Who speaks of butter!"

Other women reply. Wild rumours are spread. Women rush through the streets, from shop to shop, half-mad. Anything is believed. Anything seems possible.

In the butchers' shop a woman listened while the butcher told her that meat cost twenty milliards a pound. She half crouched when she heard it, her expression a mixture of wild fear and shock. Then she lunged over the counter and struck him in the face.

A tiny boy stood by with a market basket on his arm. His old but clean clothing was patched until hardly an inch of the original material remained; his old black stockings were darned in a dozen places with brown yarn. On tiptoe he bashfully peeped over the marble slab and asked for one-fifth pound of *Wurst* (sausage) and offered two milliard marks in payment. The sum was too little by far, but the woman gave it him. He smiled sadly and gravely took his purchase homeward.

In a grocery store a worn working man, leading two children, bought one pound of the cheapest margarine and a few cubes of soup powder. His bill amounted to eleven milliards.

"Here is my wage for to-day", he said, laying ten milliards on the desk. "I will bring the extra milliard tomorrow."

A woman rushed by in the street, her eyes terror-stricken because she had been unable to buy bread in nine different shops. As she passed a friend she shouted:—

"You can get half a loaf if you are at the shop on the corner in the morning at eight and stand in line."

ARTIFICIAL VICTUALS.

Apart from the industrialists, the speculators and businessmen, few of the German people of the cities get enough to eat these days. The professional and middle classes are being starved out completely, although no one notices it, because they do not parade their misery before the eyes of either their own people or of foreigners. If they survive until the new financial reforms are brought in in November, as is planned, and until the mark is stabilised, it will be due to the superhuman physical endurance of the Germans. That, and their "Hinduised" mental habits of stupidly accepting all things and carrying them as no other people will do.

In 1920 and 1921, many tales were told of the fine manner in which the masses in Germany lived. They undoubtedly lived better than to-day, but they did not live even then; they existed. In the Ruhr, the industrial heart of Germany, the skilled and therefore the best-paid miners—in whose homes I lived for a time—existed on a fare which no other West European or American worker would tolerate, or could endure. The usual fare consisted of huge quantities of potatoes, black bread, and beer or malz (a kind of roasted cereal). Malz took the place of coffee, as it has for years past, since few Germans can buy coffee. In these "better" paid homes, meat was served two or three times weekly, *wurst* was occasionally to be had, and pig's fat took the place of butter. The vast majority of the women were anaemic and chronically ailing from insufficient food, most of the children were thin, anaemic little creatures, under-sized and suffering from rickets, tuberculosis and other ailments. The women suffered the most; for when there was meat to be had, they gave it to the men and to their children. To protest against this as unfair was to receive the reply:

"My husband must work very hard all day in the mines. My children are growing. They need the food."

Just as if the woman herself, with her washing and ironing, cooking and scrubbing, sewing and darning, and caring for a family of children, did not also need strengthening food!

STORY OF A CHICKEN.

In 1922 I lived in Berlin in the home of an old widow who received a pension from the Government. This pension was so small that it barely paid her house rent. She and her little half-blind grand-daughter dragged out a miserable existence on the rent received from two small rooms. I had been ill for some time and the doctor said I must have chicken broth. Chicken broth in that house, where an egg was a curiousity and meat a stranger! The old woman took her basket and started for the market. On the way, the entire apartment house became aware of the fact that a chicken was to be brought to her house. The whole market soon knew of her pilgrimage and competed for her favour; after she had spent an hour or two selecting a proper fowl, and informing the market that she was selecting it, she returned home laden with messages from the entire market: the fruit woman sent to me—to the woman rich enough to buy a chiken! the word that she had lovely strawberries for sale; the butter and cheese woman wished me to know of the excellence of her wares; and the flower woman had beautiful flowers for the sick.

Our neighbourhood was a poor one and a chicken was an event! The prestige of the old widow went up rapidly. The woman in the apartment beneath us insisted upon donating a pot for cooking the fowl, although my landlady had one; but it seems that it is not every pot which can boast of having cooked a chicken. Another woman came and offered to pluck the fowl, and still another came to take care of it while it cooked. The little kitchen was filled with women.

When the cooking was finished, the old widow brought the chicken and the soup on a tray and set it beside me, then, with hands folded over her stomach, stood watching me from the foot of the bed. Her face was that of an artist who had had an opportunity to produce a master-piece—a hungry artist's face it was, however. To her amazement, I gave her half of her handiwork. Then her silence was broken and she poured forth a tale of longing for chicken—a longing of ten years' duration, for no chicken had been in her house since pre-war days. She shook hands with me and called her grand-daughter to do the same. Reverently she took the fowl away, telling me that although it was Friday evening, she would keep it for Sunday dinner. In the kitchen she and her grand-daughter whispered for an hour over their unexpected fortune.

A HUNGRY THIEF.

That night she carefully placed the fowl in the cool air before the kitchen window, and retired to sleep.

But the hand of fate interviened. Late in the evening, the poor, half-starved medical student who occupied the back room, and who lived on black bread and tea, came in. He went in the kitchen to make his tea. From my room I heard the suspicious rattle of a knife or fork on a dish and I knew he—who had also had no chicken for years—was unable to resist temptation.

Next morning the old widow was prostrate. The student, she announced, had devoured their Sunday dinner. Against her protests, which gradually melted away, I gave her more chicken. And that night, after the student had been sufficiently brow-beaten to ensure his good behaviour, the fowl was again placed in the cool air on the window sill to await the coming of Sunday. But the old woman could not sleep. About midnight, unable to stand it any longer, she arose, awoke her little grand-daughter, and the two of them had a grand midnight feast.

Occasionally now the old widow with her half-blind charge is to be seen. The face of the child retains that pasty colour which comes from under-feeding or from living too exclusively on potatoes. The child, like innumerable other German children, looks hungry, but should she ever ask for good from a stranger, the anger of her old grandmother—who, like most Germans, keeps her starvation proudly to herself—would fall heavily upon her unfortunate head.

STARVING—BUT HONEST

For months I lived with another landlady, a former peasant woman, before I learned that her thin, emaciated body was caused by constant underfeeding and not from illness. My extra food could remain in her kitchen for days, and could go to waste, but neither she nor her hungry, growing boy would think of touching it. A quarter of pound of hacked meat once a week would be shared between them. Potatoes, carrots, and black bread served for their diet. By accident I learned that they kept and used my old tea leaves after they had been used and were to be thrown away.

The workers, and in fact the vast majority of city and town people, live no better than the cases here mentioned. Although the worker has regular wages, the average workingman must support a family on an income one-third or one-half of his pre-war earnings. Furthermore, he receives his wages weekly, while prices increase daily. His salary on Saturday can buy practically nothing if it is held over even for one day.

Added to this constant undernourishment is this heart-rending economic uncertainty which is far worse than poverty. Formerly even a poor man knew that if he saved a mark for a week, it would always retain its worth and he could use it later. To-day, eight to ten milliards may buy a loaf of bread, but to-morrow it will only buy half a loaf, and next week it will not buy even one slice. No one knows what the morrow will bring; he only knows that the prices will have soared far beyond his ability to pay. In the past three days, for instance, bread rose from nine hundred million marks a loaf to twelve milliards; butter from two milliards to nineteen milliards a pound. No one even thinks of such small sums as millions any more; one postal stamp for Berlin costs four millions and foreign postage costs thirty millions per letter. By the time this article reaches India, the Lord alone knows what the prices will be and what will have occurred. That is, unless the plan to stabilise the mark and regulate the cost of bread by Government decree, materialises in November.

The fall crops, which are very excellent this year, have not yet reached the cities, and the tenseness is great. The week has witnessed the looting of many shops in various parts of Berlin, unrest in most cities throughout the country, and actual street fighting in Hamburg. Looting, however, does not mean revolution. The people who loot are often those without social ideas or ideals, and the food they take remains in individual hands as it formerly remained in the hands of the shop-keeper. Until it takes on a social character, no social value can be attributed to it. It merely represents the outbursts of people who are moved by no other motive than individual hunger. Of course, it might be used as a weapon by people who are socially conscious and have a purpose; but, so far, it has not been. And the chances are that a slight return to normal conditions will still the unrest. For the Germans, like the Indians, are easily satisfied and to hold them in subjection is not difficult. They easily accept impossible situations, believing the paper proclamation of leaders or of parties.

Most Germans in the cities are so weary, however, that they do not care what happens. They are tired of it all. The newspapers publish statistics showing the alarming increase in suicides—eloquent proof of their weariness. From every church in Berlin many funerals are held each day. They are not merely from suicides, of course, but are of people who die of slow starvation or who die easily from slight ailments. They are unable to resist the slightest derangement. The long years of war, the English blockade which starved the German women and children half to death, and then the frightful effects of the so-called "peace" have thus left their ghastly traces behind.

But statistics can never speak so eloquently as do the crowds of women, with their grim faces and angry eyes, standing in the cold winds for hours waiting to buy a few potatoes or half a loaf of bread. These lines of women are eloquent of other things—of the degeneration of the city population and its return to the animal stage of hunting only for food. For in these days, no one hears any talk of music, of literature, of art, or of any cultural movement. These things can only be indulged in by the foreigners who live like princes, the big industrialists and speculators and the business men—and by the well-to-do peasant. The German masses of the city cannot dream of such things.

STUDY OF CONTEMPORARY CIVILISATION.

PROF. GEDDES' LECTURE.

The following is a summary of Prof. Geddes' sixth lecture on "The Study of Contemporary Civilisation":—

POLAND.

Poland's freedom and incipient renewal is one of the great and surely mended results of the war; albeit again a nemesis for each of the three great powers who effected her dismemberment. Least serious for Austria, which had governed her southern portion with comparative reasonableness and consideration, and thus without provoking revolts like those against Russia well-nigh in each generation, with ruthless repression accordingly. Most sinister because of most reasoned and continuous policy, were the long persecutions by Prussia, of her large Polish province, so that though the German minorities now in turn taken over by Poland are being better treated than Poles were, we can hardly be surprised, if they have also reasons to complain. A great a gallant endeavour, and by a sadly impoverished and weakened population is now being made, towards repair of the extraordinary devastations of the war, and towards the renewal of industries as well as agriculture and also towards that cultural renewal which the liberation of the Polish language is so efficiently giving. It may seem that with old Universities at Cracow, Warsaw and more, they might have got on with immediate tasks for a time without founding new ones; but this has been in response to a popular demand which we cannot but respect, and even admire. Thus, after the relief of the terrible siege of Leyden by the Spaniards the surviving burghers were asked by William the Silent, their prince who had relieved them, if he should remit taxes for a period to help their recovery. Said they, "No., we will soon get to work and you need your taxes for the war: but found as a University!" So this was done, and soon it was one of the intellectual light-house of its country, and even of Europe; and has since remained with less of obscuration than most. There is thus precedent, at once sound and hopeful, for these new Universities of Poland.

THE JUNKERS.

Poland's restoration involved that of her one communication to sea by the river Vistula to Danzig; so this "Polish corridor" is substantially the old one. That this again isolates East Prussia is no doubt a substantial diminution of Prussian Military unity and power accordingly. Polish dismemberment and annexation by Frederick the Great for this purpose is thus sternly reversed; a real working of the nemesis—and justice—of history accordingly, though naturally with Prussian outcery. But Polish economic life and Russian safety are thus alike aided: and Danzig is not made Polish, but a "Free City"; so despite inevitable factions at first, this partition may fairly be claimed as one of the best pieces of necessary work in the whole Treaty. Had Poland remained un-annexed by Frederick, and the East Prussians thus separate, there could have been no such formidable "Junkerei" as that which Bismark led to ascendency in Prussia, and thus to his epic trilogy of conquests—Danish (1864). South German (1866) and French (1870-71) and leading to the Great War accordingly.

But now a word of these Junkers, and their cultural tradition, of which we heard only the latest form before the war, as boasts of a militant "Kultur." Their great organizing powers as well as fighting qualities—which gave us such good reason and prolonged time to respect them—are continuous since their origin, as one of the very greatest, and to Europe one of the most serviceable, of the chivalrous and monastic orders, those "Knights of the Sword" fully comparable in their own way (pride not excepted) to the Templars who guarded the south-eastern frontiers of Christendom; since here in the North-East against the Mongol invasions. It was with them, and in their forward campaigns, that Chaucer's "very gentil parfait Knight" had served:—

"In Lettowe had he revsed, and in Ruce:
No Christen man so oft in his degree?"

Their citadel of Marienburg, their capital of Kingberg, where the kings of Prussia were crowned, thus express old Prussian warfare at its best, that of wardens of the marches of Europe against the nomadic invasions. Hope is not left for the rising generations of Junkers, of a different inspiration from Konnigeberg—its world-honoured association with Emmanuel Kant, its uncrowned king of thought; and so of taking up.

ROUMANIA.

Enough here however of Western and Central Europe; while of Roumania we know too little of how she may be adjusting her new vast country. From Bulgaria we hear mostly of revolutions: but surely too little of that great experiment of substitution of social services for ordinary military service which she has undertaken. It is said to have largely been whittled down by intervention of the foreign embassies, who no doubt feared some evasive device for military training in reality after all, and thus so far analogous to that of Prussia under Napoleonic treaty control a cencury and more before; yet why should it not turn out to have great elements, and even for all the world to learn from? Have we not here perhaps an example of those "moral substitutes for War", of which the very idea is William James' greatest legacy to the world his thinking has helped in so many other ways. Is there not here a germ at least of one of the great colleges of the University of Peace for which the world is waiting?—and in ecntrol to the innumerable existing barrack-colleges of that Europe-wide University of War which has been the repeated curse of all the nations which so lately culminated for its season, yet which is still so far from dissolved.

ALBANIA.

Of Albania little can be said, save to note that it has lately asked and obtained some help and tutelage in its affairs from the League of Nations. That its people are a fine race of Highlanders a northern Highlander cannot but deny.

AUTOCRACY IN JHALOD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JHALOD, Nov. 25.

Jhalod is a small Taluka town of Panch Mahals, situated at the north-east corner of the Presidency. The taluka is the most backward of the five talukas of the district, which again is the most backward district in the Presidency proper. Being surrounded by autocratically-ruled States of Revakantha Central India and Rajputana, and being situated over 22 miles away from the railway line, public opinion is very feeble. The Taluka Officers rule there uninfluenced by peoples' voice, rarely controlled by District Officers and never visited by our Ministers or Executive Councillors. The isolation is complete and there is absolutely no check to the whims and caprices or even to the oppression by subordinate Officials. The population is wholly agricultural and consists of the primitive community of Bhils, who are ignorant, timid and easily terrorised.

The present Mamalatdar of the Taluka (called Mahalkari) is a little autocrat, about whose administration there is general complaint from the whole public of Jhalod, and is famous for harassing all the people, including agriculturists, traders, and Inamdars. He seems to be not governed by the British standards of justice and fairness but by those of the pre-war Prussian or Russian standards. There have been two recent instances wherein the victims of his administration have had to suffer considerably and illegally, as can be seen from the details given below.

One Mr. Maganlal Gopaldas built a house in a side street of Jhalod town. On two sides thereof abutting on back streets he put up two balconies at a height of over 12 feet and one at a height of 24 feet above ground. One of the former two and the latter have been cut down under the Mahalkari's order with the assistance of a party of policemen. Jhalod is a town of less than 3,000 population and is not a Municipal town. It has only a Sanitary Committee, where the will of the Chairman Mahalkari generally prevails. In such a small town, almost a village, a balcony over 24 feet above ground and that too abutting on a blind street, was thought objectionable by him and cut down arbitrarily. Even in Bombay, a town of All-India importance and world-wide traffic, balconies of even 18 feet above ground are permissible for new houses, but one 24 feet high is found objectionable in the non-municipal tenth-rate town of Jhalod. All this was, as it is said for no other offence than that the owner of the house happened to be the cousin of a man who is the Secretary of the Congress Taluka Committee and as such, an agitator of the worst type, fit to be subdued by all means.

There is a small public Library in this town. It was called up to 1921 Propert Library, I believe, from the name of a former Collector. The Managing Committee of the Library took it into their head in that year to rename it Tilak Library. And was this not enough to excite the wrath of the Jhalod Officer? He thereupon took it upon himself to have the Library closed for ever, so long as the name of Tilak was not effaced from the town where he was ruling. A room of the Library building was in the occupation of the Sanitary Committee on hire, and the clerk of the Committee happened to be the Librarian as well. The way to the Committee room was from the Library Hall, and these circumstances combined to make the Mahalkari of Jhalod lock the Library for over two years. It is said some Mahomedans where set-up to protest against the Library being renamed Tilak Library and in the name of "Law and Order", and preservation of peace, in the rebellious little town of Jhalod, he actually kept the Library closed for over two years till a fortnight ago. A telegram was recently sent by the townspeople to the Collector saying that the Mahalkari was acting high-handedly and his subordinate, the Sanitary Committee clerk, was keeping the Library out of the public use under his orders. By the good work of negotiation by Mr. M. H. Mehta, High Court Pleader, of Bombay, the Mahalkari surrendered the key to the President of the Library after a period of over two years and after illegally keeping it closed to the public for that long period. But this climb-down by the "Sarkar" of Jhalod, (the popular term to address the Jhalod Mahalkari is really no less dignified than 'Sarkar') was bought at some cost. The Library has been further renamed "Sarvajanik" and the names of both Propert and Tilak are allowed to be dropped by common consent.. Such are the ways of officialdom in a backward place and even in this twenty-third year of the twentieth Century.

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

The New York cotton market has reached and passed 30 cents a pound and that figure or more is otainable for good cotton almost anywhere in the U. S. The report issued last Thursday indicated that 6,400,579 bales of this crop had passed through the gins up to October 18. It is plausibly argued that these figures justify a crop estimate of under 10 million bales. As a matter of fact one very respectable authority now estimates the crop at only 9,727,000 bales, and an average of present opinion would probably be well under 10½ million bales.

If such estimates are supported by the Agricultural Department's report to be issued Nov. 2 the trade idea of the supply will have probably reached the irreducible minimum, writes Mr. Theo. H. Price in "Commerce and Finance" of Oct. 31. It is, in fact, quite possible that the market has already discounted the smallest November crop estimate that the Agricultural Department will be willing to father, for it is not to be forgotten that the Department's guess of a month ago was 11,015,000 ,and a reduction of more than a million bales in the productive expectancy within a month is altogether improbable.

There are, however, other considerations to be weighed in a careful appraisal of the situation. One is the impairment in the quality of the crop caused by the storms and frosts of October. Competent judges now believe that much of the cotton picked after October 18 will be low grade and that the proportion of bollies gathered in Oklahoma and North Texas will be unusually large. If this view is correct the supply available will have been further reduced by a deterioration in its quality, and those who predict that there will be a total shut down of the world's spinning machinery during the last month of the present season may be right.

This prediction seems extreme, but its mathematical logic is indubitable and theoretically at least the unsold residuum of this crop would seem to be worth almost any price the holders may choose to ask for it.

As against this view only generalities deduced from commercial history are to be urged. One of them is the dictum of mercantile experience which is expressed in the proverb that the trees never grow to the skies. Another is the law of supply and demand, in conformity with which consumption is reduced as prices advanced, and a third is the speculators' maxim which asserts that the market is at the top when everyone is bullish.

It is possible that the crop has been underestimated, and it is also possible that at 30 cents a pound the world will find a way to get along with less cotton than it would use at 20 cents a pound. In fact there are some indications that those who deal in dry goods are becoming very circumspect in their buying because they discern a falling off in the demand as prices advance.

A week ago the American Cotton Association named 36 cents as a reasonable price for this year's crop. Current quotations are therefore within 6 cents a pound of the maximum established by an organization which represents the producers. If the *ex parte* opinion expressed by that organization weighs with its members the farmers will probably have parted with most of their cotton when or before the price named is reached.

This is another reason why those who are not extremists are disposed to advise holders not to overstay their market. It is quite possible, and indeed it seems highly probable, that the unsold remnant of the crop may bring 36 cents or more later in the season, but it is also possible ,that an unyielding attitude on the part of sellers may provoke something like a buyers' strike and an organized effort to reduce consumption that would array sentiment against a further advance in the market.

For these reasons a policy of caution continues to be advisable, although it is to be admitted that there is little to suggest an immediate decline in the market and that barring a continuance of the political chaos in Europe there is not much probability that next year's crop will exceed the world's requirements unless a way to obliterate the boll weevil is found and the supply of agricultural labour in the South is augmented by an immigration of whites who will take the place of the negroes who have gone North.

As bearing on this latter phase of the question it is to be noted that a study of the northward migration of Southern negroes made by the Labour Department indicates that 478,700 negroes left 13 Southern states in the year ending September 1. The migration by states was as follows: Alabama, 90,000; Florida, 90,000; Mississippi, 82,600; Georgia, 120,000; Virginia, 10,000; North Carolina, 25,000; South Carolina, 25,000 Louisiana, 15,000; Tennessee, 10,000; Arkansas, 5,000; Kentucky, 2,500; Texas, 2,000 Oklahoma, 1,000. Southern observers have advised the Labour Department that during the winter months, in their opinion, large numbers will return South.

BOMBAY'S SILVER ACCUMULATIONS.

While recent cablegrams from Bombay have stated that those who engineered the silver "corner" in Bombay have cleared over £100,000, financial quarters in London view the position there with a certain amount of apprehension writes the "Times" in mail week. Including shipments still on the way, stocks of silver in Bombay, it is stated, now amount to about 20,000 bars. Notwithstanding the accumulation of this exceptionally large stock, the price of silver has recently moved up very sharply, and now stands at the high level of 33-5/16d. per oz. As monetary conditions in India usually become more stringent at this period of the year, the question of financing these great stocks may, it is felt, become a matter of difficulty. In that event holders may be forced to realize, and it remains to be seen whether the absorbing capacity is equal to the supply. Some authorities consider that Chinese demands may assist a solution of the problem of disposing of these Bombay accumulations.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 5.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 7/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 7/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 558.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 608.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 598.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 154½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 148½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 235.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 325.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.35-1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 81.20.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.90.
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.20.
London—Rome Liras 100.00.
London—Berlin Marks.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Dec. 4.

Tels. Transfers 1/5 1/4 unsettled.
Bar Gold £ 4-15-1 Firm
Bar Silver Spot 33 1/4 Steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 5
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-5 3/32
Bank Demand	1/5 1/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-5 7/16
Frs. Demand	555
American Dollars	328
Hongkong Dollars	165
Shanghai	235
Japan	154 1/2
Singapore	165 1/2

Market—Steady

London, Dec 4

Rentes 3%	54
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/4
" " 2 months hence	32 3/4

Closing Tone of silver —Indian selling steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

Interest day to day loans	2/
Interest 7 day market loans	2 1/4

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 4.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 1/2
Rentes 5 per cent	25

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 4.

Exchange on London in Paris	81.55
" " " " " Germany	...
" " " " " Italy	100.72
Stockholm	...
Christiania	16.49
Amsterdam	29.28
Switzerland	11.45
Belgium	24.93
Athens	...
Demand Bills	4.36.00

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Dec. 4.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 89	+1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 1/4	+1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 5/8	
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 57 1/4	Ex Dvd.—1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42 1/2	
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	67 1/4	Ex Dvd.—1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	57 3/8	"

London, Dec 4.

Conversion Loan	£ 77 11/16
5 per cent. Indian Loan	" 103
7 " " "	" 116

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Dec. 5.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/12.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/12/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/1/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/1/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/1/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/4.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/8.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/5.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Bar gold ready s. 95-1.
Silver ready d. 33-4.
Silver forward d. 32-12.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Small business.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Ready:—25—11—3

	Opening	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Vaida.	25—1—	25—1—6	25—1—
Moghar	25—1—	25—1—6	25—1—
Posh	25—1—	25—1—6	25—1—

Teji Mandi.
Moghar 0—5—6
Posh 0—10—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Ready:—79—6—0

	Opening	Lowest	At 6 p m.
Vaida	79—5—0	79—9—0	79—9—0
Moghar	79—0—0	79—5—0	79—5—0
Posh			

Teji Mandi.
Moghar 1—4—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 5.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 62/2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 90/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/3.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 95/6.
5½ per cent Bonds 1925 Rs. 102.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 102/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.

SHARES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 5.

The Share Market remained closed to-day.

Chartered Bank	£ 19	1/8
Hongkong	" 124	
National	" 43	1/4
Eastern	" 5	1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	" 12	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

A further drop of 17 points in New York futures has been reported. The market declined sharp at the opening on continued long liquidation and Foreign and Wall St. selling, but later improved on local short covering. Liverpool has been reported 74 to 81 points lower. The decline was due to heavy long liquidation. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Charles Stewart & Son Dated 4th Dec. as follows:—

"Thing prices are the bottom for the present unless American markets show much more weakness."

The forward market yesterday eased off sharply but there was really no justification for this sharp decline. The market has worked itself into such a position that it is quite impossible to say what is likely to happen in the near future.

Owing to the collapse in the forward market and the easier prices now ruling in the up-country markets, Exporters now are not so keen to buy and it looks as if the pressure of arrivals up-country is likely to force prices to a temporarily lower level.

Although a further decline was reported in America the Marwari Bazar opened to-day for settlement of old contracts steady at Rs. 630/- i.e. Rs. 6/- higher than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May, and gradually declined to Rs. 625/-. From this level the values advanced to Rs. 640/- but again gave way to Rs. 630/- and finally closed at Rs. 632/- at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton green the market opened at Rs. 630/-, and closed at Rs. 624 1/2 at 5-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra Dec./January opened at Rs. 598/- improved to Rs. 611/- and closed at Rs. 601/- at 3-30 p.m. Whilst March opened at Rs. 588/- and advanced to Rs. 601/, closing at Rs. 591/- at 3-30 p.m. F.G. Bengal Dec./January opened at Rs. 515/- and going up to Rs. 523/- closed at Rs. 510/-.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain easier yesterday. Sellers were anxious to part with their holdings at about Rs. 20/25 lower than the previous day but the demand was very moderate. About 3,000 Bs. are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

No tenders were made to-day against Oomra and Bengal for Decr./January deliveries.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

(6 30 P. Mi)

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	624 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	510
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	593 1/2
Fine Oomra	March.	587 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Description,	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	598	540	565	550
M. G. Oomra No. 4	640	620	655	..
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	710	700	685	..
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	695	685	670	..

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec 5.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April/May	627
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	515
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	595
Fine Oomra	March.	585

LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of 5th December says:—

New York Market 4th December 1923.

Previous close	Delivery	Prices at 11 a.m		Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
36.26	Dec.			36.10	—15
35.67	Jan	35.15	—52	35.50	—17
35.88	Mar.	35.41	—47	35.80	—08
36.02	May			35.90	—12
35.15	July			35.07	—08
	Oct.	28.24		23.55	

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 35.55, lowest 34 78, range. 77 points. Continued long liquidation. Foreign selling. Wall St. selling. Taken on limits down. Market steadied after the decline on local short covering.

Liverpool market 4th December 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices very	Prices. 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close
21.24	Jan.	20.79—45	20.88—34	20.43	—81
21.25	Mar.	20.80+45	20.91—34	20.45	—80
21.07	May			20.32	—75
20.54	July			19.80	—74
17.00	Oct.		16 80—20	16.50	—50
25.40	Jan. 1923	Egyptian		24.46	—94
23.65	Nov. "	"		23.10	—55

Telegraphic market advices: (3-12-1923.) Morning general buying. Lack of contracts. Afternoon decline New York, general long liquidation. Commercial Appeal 9,904,000. Hutton 10,200,000.

(4-12-1923) At the opening market declined no heavy long liquidation catching stop less orders. Market improved on local bull support but long liquidation continues.

(2) January highest 20.99, lowest 19.95 range 1.04 points, Heavy long liquidation, stop loss orders being reached. Market improved on steadying New York advices and trade fixing call sales.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Liverpool, Dec. 4.	
	Jan.	22.43—81
	Mar.	20.45—80
	May.	20.32—75
	July	19.80—74

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec 4.

Months.	To day's Price.
Dec.	—
Jan.	20.84—40
Feb.	—
Mar.	20.87—38
April	—
May	20.69—38
June	—
July	20.17—41
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	—
Nov.	—
Dec.	—

(Egyptians Mutilated.)

Liverpool, Dec. 4 Bales.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN Future prices:—	
Mid. Americans Spot Quiet	20.93
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	25.65
New York 11 a. m.	35.41
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	35.53
New Orleans 10 a. m.	34.65

	Jan.	35.10
	Mar.	35.24
	May	34.65
	Oct.	35.10
	Jan.	35.24

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 4.

M. G. Bengal Good	14.15
" " Fully Good	14.55
" " Fine	14.95
No. 1 Oomra, Good	15.35
" " " Fully Good	15.85
" " " Fine	16.35
M. G. Broach, Good	17.95
" " Fully Good	18.35
" " Fine	18.75
M. G. Scinde, Good	14.05
" " Fully Good	14.45
" " Fine	14.85

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 4.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Dec.	20.41—81
Jan.	20.43—,
Feb.	20.44—80
Mar.	20.45—,
April	20.35—.6
May	20.32—75
June	20.10—74
July	19.80—74
Aug.	17.38—74
Sept.	17.20—50
Oct.	16.50—50
Nov.	16.12—
Dec.	15.97—

Tone—Barely Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 4

Months	To-day's Price.
Dec.	24.41—91
Jan.	24.46—94
Feb.	24.65 —95
Mar.	24.65—,
April	24.70—,
May	24.70—,
June	24.70—,
July	24.70—,
Aug.	24.55—,
Sept.	24.35—,
Oct.	23.45—65
Nov.	23.10—65

Tone—Manchester Market—cloth—Quister—Yarns Irregular and limited trade.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 4.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	60,000
" Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" " Continent	10,000
Futures at New York Jan.	35.50—17
" Mar.	35.80—08
" May.	35.90—12
" " July	35.07—08
Spot Cotton at New York	36.65—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	35.38—37
Futures, " Mar.	35.65—25
" " May	35.60—08
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11 3/16
Silver Foreign mined	64 1/8

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

London, Dec. 4.

		To-Day's Prices.
Futures at New York.	Jan.	35.50—17
	Mar.	35.80—08
	May	35.90—12
	July	35.07—08

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 4

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta December Sellers	31/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July Sellers	24/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sellers	24/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers	24/7

Javas:—Holders are very firm—There is moderate Indian demand.

Cuban Sugar F/M Seller	bl. 24/

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 4.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2lbs. J/F paid	41 5/8
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Buyers	41/
AUSTRALIAN D/J Buyers	44/6
KARACHI BARLEY D/J Sellers	31/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C. I. F. D/J Sellers	44/3

Tone:— Steady.

SEEDS

London, Dec. 4

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold per ton D J Sellers	£ 10/
by 20 h Dec. Hamburg paid.	£ 19 1/8
Tone.—Firm.	
LINSEED Argentine J/F Paid	£ 17 5/8
" J/F Paid	" 17

Tone,— Near delivery is firm and forward is Neglected.

LINSEED, Bombay per ton N/D	23 3/8
Tone—Nominal.	
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton.) N./D. Sellers	£ 10 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED D/J Sellers	£ 19

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec, 5.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	41 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	43 0 0	6 14 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 14 0	10 6 0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 13 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 11 0	14 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 7 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	78 0 0	18 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	78 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	73 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Black	70 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	73 0 0	14 8 0
Mowraseed	9 2 0	9 8 0
Barley	30 0 0	—
Castorseed	76 0 0	15 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 13 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, April/May	7 5 0
Linseed, April/May	12 14 9
Groundseed., Dec,	72 0
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan	16 0

METALS.

London, Dec. 4

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	" 62 3/8
Copper Braziers	" 83
Yellow Metal	" 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	" 30
Corrugated Sheets	" 19

London, Dec 4.

TIN BLOCK	Mutilated.

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

Bombay, Dec 5.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	67 0 0
Brass	1/	65 8 0
Brass	1 1/4	65 8 0
Brass	1 1/2	65 8 0
Brass	1 3/4	65 8 0
Brass	2/	65 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	62 8 0
Copper	1	62 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	62 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	73 0 0
Copper	2	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 8 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		60 0 0
Lead, Country		20 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		63 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		63 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		62 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Jan.-Feb.	12 3/4
Plantation First Latex crepe Dec.	14 1/8

Tone—Dull

FREIGHT.

London, Dec. 4.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	1s/

LINSEED.

London, Dec 4

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basic Bags Apl./May Doue	£ 19 1/8

Tone,—Slow demaud at Steady prices.

Raw LINSEED Oil, Naked Spot Net	
" Dec. Value	41 5/8
" Jan./Apl Done & Paid	38/

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Dec. 5

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Dec. 4-1923,

Cotton	1121 Bales
Wheat	2949 Cwts.
Linseed	3434 "
Rape, etc	484 "
Gingellyseed	7987 "
Poppyseed	659 "
Groundnuts	4440 "
Castorseed	1837 "
Rice	20524 "
Myrabollams	637 "
Cottonseed	26148 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	3445 "
Jawar	5771 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	Nil "
Bajri	6234 "
Coal	915 Tons

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Dec. 5.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 4 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 3 0
Elphinstone	1 3 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb	1 7 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 6
Phœnix per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 8 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finley per lb.	..
Pearl per lb.	1 8 3
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 2
Longcloth:— × Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 9
Fazulbhai per lb	1 9 9
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	..
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile (hand)	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 6
Bombay Cotton	1 6 6
Pahelwan	1 6 6
Hearth Brand	1 6 6
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill, Century:—	
No. 1125 per piece	
No. 125 1/2 per piece	
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 9 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 9 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 0
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	7 12 0
Phœnix per piece	7 12 0
Swan Finley per piece	7 0 0
Hindustan per piece	7 10 0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drills:—	
Pearl per piece	8 0 0
Bleached Check:—	
Textile per piece	
Kasturchand per piece	8 2 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece	10 0 0
Spring per piece	..
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124—	
Pearl	13 12 0
Hindustan	14 0 0

12-HOUR SERVICE.
F. C. Whitten & Co.
Prism Binoculars repaired as New in 12-HOURS
YUSUF BLDGS., CHURCHGATE ST.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

The result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday December 4th was as follows:—

Total amount of tenders 165.5 lakhs.

Tenders accepted as follows:—

(a) Bills nil.

(b) Differeds at 1s. 5 7/32d. (allotted in full) 26 lakhs.

(c) Immediates at 1s. 5¼d. (allotted in full) 1 lakh.

Rupees one crore will be offered for sale next week.

COLOURS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 5.

The quotations are as under:—

Alizarine Cow 20 per cent	Rs. 150/155
Alizarine Lauger 20 per cent	" 152/-
Alizarine Moon 20 per cent	" 135/-
Alizarine I.P. 20 per cent.	" 120/-
Congo-Red	" 1/12/-
Manganta-Crystals	" 7/-
Fast-Red-Con	" 6/-
Victoria-Blue	" 5/-
Malachite-Green	" 4/-
Scarlet	" 3/8/-

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th Dec. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.970 inches
Temperature of Air	77.6 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.3 "
Dew Point	64.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	63% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	4.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.3 "
Minimum do. do.	70.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,ENE,NNW,NNE
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 144
Fall of rain	inches
Total fall during month	"
Do. do. do. year	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	5	2 8	16 17	6	8 38	19 10
Th.	6	2 56	16 2	7	9 33	19 2
F.	7	3 46	15 3	8	10 33	18 1
Sat.	8	4 39	14 2	9	11 33	17 1
S	9	5 36	13 3	10	12 33	16 3
M.	10	6 36	12 8	11	1 33	16 8
Tu.	11	7 38	12 20	12	2 33	17 6

GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Mr. V. N. Prabhu in an appeal to the members of the Association, says that it is very reasonable to note that the present Managing Committee of the Goa Hindu Association has proved itself most indifferent and unable to carry out the duties and have done nothing till now to promote the cause of the Association during its four years' existence. And therefore the members should try their best this time at least to select only the selfless workers who will stand to promote the cause of the Association, when they will be called upon next month to elect the members of the Committee.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

PRESIDENCY VS. PARSIS.

SENSATIONAL DRAW.

BRILLIANT LAST WICKET DISPLAY.

	Runs.
Presidency—1st Innings	278
„ 2nd „	171
Parsis—1st Innings	224
„ 2nd „ (9wkts.)	160

The first round in the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament between the Presidency and the pair of the Parsis in the second innings made a wonderful stand and saved their wicket made a wonderful stand and saved their side from what looked possible—a crushing defeat. The Presidency are thus qualified to play in the final match on the results of the first innings.

A most sensational draw was the result of the first Quadrangular Contest between the Presidency Europeans and the Parsis. In the first innings the Presidency were leading by 54 runs and made 171 in their second. The Parsi batsmen played up under the careful direction of their skipper Kapadia in the first innings but were rather unfortunate "to lose the match", in this sense that they will be out of the final match. The Presidency finished their second knock at lunch time which gave the Parsis nearly three hours to make 225 and win. 75 runs per hour would have done the trick and that it was not too much was proved by the last pair who scored 50 runs in 40 minutes on resumption after tea.

West who came in with 32 yesterday made 66 in fine style in addition to capturing 3 wickets for 69. The Presidency played for 150 minutes, scoring only 100 runs. The Parsis began well and the seventh ball of Pocock was fatal to Elchidana. It may not be out of place here to mention that several overs consisted of 5 balls while another 7th ball captured a wicket, both happening in the Parsi innings.

The second wicket put up 39 and the next eight fell with the addition of only 49 runs. D. Kapadia who was cheered on his appearance proved a disappointment to his supporters by retiring with a single figure score. It would perhaps have been better if he had played a careful game and allowed the others to risk their wickets, leaving a couple of sloggers like Daruwalla and Kapadia to bring up the tail-end. His dismissal in its wake carried the courage of the others, and at 4 p.m. when the last man came on the score stood at 97. The last pair Daruwalla and Kapadia, played a wonderful game and "drew the match out of the fire." Their game did not consist of that stonewalling style which was exhibited by the Kanga and Elavia pair in a decisive match against the Hindus, but some excellent cricket was seen in the last hour of the game when runs came quick and lively. The batsmen followed the "in for a penny, in for a pound" idea and opened their shoulders scoring all over. The Parsis finished with 65 runs behind and a wicket in hand. Kapadia and Daruwalla were heartily cheered going back. If it had not been for their dogged tenacity The Presidency would have won by at least a hundred runs. All honour to the pair who saved its side from a defeat.

However, on the strength of the first innings scores, the Presidency will play the winners of the second game, in the final on Monday next.

THE MOTE AND THE BEAM.

The "old woman" of Bori Bunder in her octogenarian age is losing her sporting spirit. In recording one of the most interesting cricket contests she has chosen to give space to the remark about the "28 appeals" by the Parsi young men when hardly a dozen were made in the 3 days. In trying to find out the mote in others she overlooks the beam in her own eyes viz., a dozen appeals by the Presidency which balances the "Appeal account."

On Wednesday punctually at 10-30, West (32) and Battersby (0) resumed batting, the latter facing Daruwalla at the Gymkhana. Kalapesi delivered from the northern end and only one run was scored in the first two overs, Kalapesi bowling one wide. A few singles that followed were all scored by West, but Battersby in the next over hit Kalapesi to the off boundary putting up the eighth decade. West next pulled Kalapesi's loose delivery to the leg boundary and scored a couple to the point in the same over. After half an hour's play 90 was registered on the board. At 92, Jamshetji succeeded Kalapesi. Battersby began to open his shoulder and in Daruwalla's over scored 7 runs, which completed the first century.

After a few singles, West hit Daruwalla to the leg boundary reaching his 50 which made 110 and with the same stroke sent Jamshetji for four. Vajifdar relieved Daruwalla at 115 runs. Battersby completed his 20 runs at 11-30 a.m. making the total 120. The Parsi wicket-keeper held Vajifdar's delivery to Battersby which looked like a catch, but the umpire dismissed the appeal. Soon after West pulled Jamshetji to square-leg for four which made 130 runs for the Presidency at 15 minutes to twelve. Battersby next added a couple of threes and Driver now bowled from the Police Court end. His first was hit for two and in the following Driver's first ball was caught at slips by Vajifdar off West's bat. West had played fine cricket for his 66 including 7 fours and his partnership with Battersby realized 74. (137—5—66.)

Rubie came at 5 minutes to twelve. Singles and couples came quickly and 140 was reached in two minutes after the fall of the last wicket. Battersby and Rubie both hit out and 150 was signalled. Two balls later, F. Kapadia held Battersby off Driver's spin. Battersby had practically got over his nervousness, but made too sure of Driver's slow balls. His 32 was made in 100 minutes and included 4 fours. (150—6—32.)

Wodehouse who joined Rubie was dismissed without a single run with a catch by Elchidana off Jamshetji who had relieved Vajifdar at the Gymkhana end. (151—7—0.)

PRESIDENCY'S BAD FINISH.

The fall of 2 wickets after an addition of only 14 runs had no effect upon the Presidency batsmen and the spectators showed their appreciation of the interesting phase of the game by cheering for every good ball, and hit. Rubie sent Driver to the leg boundary and Macdonnell who came next opened his account with a fine drive to the long boundary off Jamshetji sending up 160 on the board. Daruwalla, who succeeded Jamshetji gave away four runs in his over and with a few singles in Driver's over, the board showed 170. Daruwalla in the next over got behind Rubie's defence with a good length ball. Rubie had a merry innings of 21 which was made in 40 minutes. (170—8—21.)

Gillespie joined Macdonnell who skied Jamshetji's ball and was well held by "Dolly" Kapadia at mid-off. (170—9—7.)

Pocock was the last man in. Comm. Gillespie in hitting Daruwalla was caught by the Parsi skipper when he had scored only one. (171—10—1.)

The Presidency closed their second innings at 12-45 with 171 runs, leaving the Parsis 225 runs behind and a little over three hours to play.

PARSI 2ND INNINGS.

Irani and Elchidana opened the second innings, the latter facing West at the Gymkhana end. The third ball was hit for three after which Travers took care to have the out-fields well protected. 4 singles were sneaked in Pocock's over. In the seventh ball Elchidana was caught behind the wicket. (7—1—4.)

Kalapesi joined Irani who drew West to leg for 4 and sent up ten. The next was also lifted to the leg boundary making 11 for Irani, who managed to sneak a single in the fourth ball. The Parsi batsmen were determined to score all over and ran whenever possible. West's over to Kalapesi was a maiden one, but Irani put up 20 runs in as many minutes by hitting Pocock's third ball to the leg boundary.

Kalapesi would not hit Pocock's deliveries which were rising but managed to score a single on leg by covering his wickets. Kalapesi scored a couple and Irani drove Pocock to the off-boundary, completing 30 for his side and 23 for himself. Irani scored freely and hit West's first ball to leg for four following up by a single. In the last ball of the same over, Kalapesi tipped and added one to the total. Pocock gave no chance to Kalapesi to score, sending his balls well beyond the batsman's reach. Forty was signalled at twenty minutes to four after Irani tapped West to square-leg. Hosie was cheered for his fielding Irani's hard drive who looked like a sure boundary. Phillips and Wodehouse stood on the boundary line near the pavilion when Irani faced West and Phillips just saved a good hit. In the next ball, Kalapesi lifted West and Battersby made no mistake about the catch. (46—2—9.)

ROT SETS IN.

Colah joined Irani and opened his account with a turn to leg and ran his four although Gillespie saved the boundary. Irani mis-hit Pocock's first ball and Higgins held him well. Irani had played a lively innings and his 32, which was made in 45 minutes included as many as 5 boundaries. (50—3—32.)

D. Kapadia on appearing next received a tremendous ovation and placed Pocock for a single to mid-off. Colah pulled the last ball to square-leg for a couple. Kapadia hit West to long for one and Colah also added a single in the same over. Kapadia hit Pocock to the off for two following up by a single which completed 60 runs after one hour's play. Runs came in singles, Higgins again was responsible for sending back the Parsi skipper who skied West. (68—4—9.)

With the loss of the 4th and a very valuable one, the chances of Parsis' winning dwindled into nothing. As yet the scoring was pretty fast and the average stood at 1 run per minute. Vajifdar partnered Colah and began with a single. Two minutes later, 70 was telegraphed on the board. West bowled a maiden over to Colah. Vajifdar turned Pocock to leg, but was run out while taking three. (78—5—3.)

Colah was the next victim of a tempting delivery from Pocock and his tipping resulted in Travers holding him at slips. (78—6—17.)

The fall of wickets now was the inevitable result of impatience on the part of the Parsi batsmen. They had yet nearly 2 hours and a half to play, but resorted to aimless hitting which proved disastrous and if ever it looked possible for the Parsis to win it was now hardly possible, as they had yet to make 150 runs. Driver and Elavia again livened up matters for the Parsis and a twist to leg off West by Driver, completed the eighth decade. His next to point brought him a single while Elavia managed one in West's last ball. Driver and Elavia both sneaked a couple of singles in Pocock's over making the total 90, and in West's first ball Elavia ran three. Four runs later, Driver was dismissed by Travers who held him at slips off Pocock. (95—7—7.)

F. Kapadia came next and played a maiden over from West and the Presidency skipper for the third time in the day caught Pocock's delivery sending Elavia back to the pavilion after the addition of a single run since the fall of the last wicket. (96—8—11.)

The Parsi left-hander, Jamshetji, now joined Kapadia and began with a single in Pocock's last ball. West's first ball to Jamshetji was tapped and the batsman's hesitancy caused him to lose equilibrium and he was nearly run out. Two balls later, West bowled his off wicket. This was the first cleaned bowled wicket in the day. (97—9—1.)

BRILLIANT LAST WICKET STAND.

The last man Daruwalla came in at 4 p.m. and completed the first century by hitting Pocock to the long boundary. Kapadia rushed out and got a single off Pocock who next was sent for four behind the wicket. As there was no chance to win, the batsmen opened their shoulders. At 4-10, when the teams withdrew for tea. the score stood at 108, Daruwalla and Kapadia being 6 and 5 respectively.

AFTER TEA.

Daruwalla faced Pocock on resumption and risked a single in the first ball. Another one by Kapadia sent up the eleventh decade. A couple of singles followed and Daruwalla next drove West to the long boundary, Wodehouse mis-fielding. Daruwalla tipped and ran making up 120. The Parsi bowler turned to leg for a couple which incidentally gave him his first ten. Kapadia also swung his willow freely and hit West to the point for four. Two balls later, 130 was signalled when he turned West's slow ball to leg. In the next over he scored two off Pocock. At 134, Battersby relieved West at the Gymkhana end. Daruwalla ran for one in the third ball. Wodehouse succeeded Pocock and Daruwalla lifted him, but got only one for his troubles. With a single each both batsmen registered twenty each. Kapadia's next hit to long was the first overboundary of the match and 140 was registered. Kapadia was now in a scoring mood and his shots had plenty of powder behind them as even Hosie who was best man on the field missed a hit or two. Kapadia's next four behind the wicket increased the score to 150 at 5 p.m. Excitement among the supporters of the Parsi team ran high and there was no end of cheers. Every stroke brought a run or two.

There were still 5 minutes to go and the batsmen wanted to draw the game. Pocock who resumed bowling at the free end was hit to the leg boundary by Kapadia and 160 was put up on the board. In the last over Travers put his men all round Daruwalla who however did not fall a prey to Battersby's tempting deliveries. Kapadia and Daruwalla remained unbeaten at the end of the day having 41 and 21 respectively to their credit.

The scores were:—

PRESIDENCY—1st Innings.

L Hosie, c Kalapesi, b Daruwalla	15
A Rubie, b Driver	33
G C Phillips, run out	55
S E West, c P E Kapadia, b Jamshetji	30
F G Travers, b Jamshetji	0
B A Battersby, b Kalapesi	11
B Higgins, c Elavia, b Driver	56
Comm. I. W E. Gillespie, c Irani, b Jamshetji	
L D Wodehouse, c Vajifdar, b Jamshetji	
J F Macdonnell, b Kalapesi	52
A W Pocock, not out	18
	0
Extras	7
Total	278

PRESIDENCY—2nd Innings.

A. L. Hosie c Elchidana b Daruwalla	20
J B Higgins, c Elchidana, b Daruwalla	4
G C Phillips c Elchidana b Kalapesi	3
F C Travers (capt.), c D Kapadia, b Jamshetji	12
S E West, c Vajifdar, b Driver	66
T M Battersby, c F Kapadia, b Driver	32
R L D Wodehouse, c Elchidana, b Driver	0
C B Rubie, b Daruwalla	21
T F Macdonnell, c D Kapadia, b Jamshetji	7
Comm. I E F Gillespey	1
Daruwalla, c D Kapadia, b	0
A W Pocock, not out	5
Extras	
Total	171

PARSIS—1st Innings.

D D Driver c Travers b West	0
J H Elchidana c Travers b Pocock	16
B K Kalapesi c Travers b Pocock	14
S H Colah c Travers b Pocock	14
D K Kapadia l-b-w Higgins	83
H J Vajifdar (capt) c Travers b Pocock	4
J H Elavia c Rubie b West	46
K Irani c Hosie b West	4
F Kapadia c Macdonnell b Wodehouse	21
R J Jamshetji b Wodehouse	13
P H Daruwalla not out	1
Extras	3
Total	224

PARSIS—2nd Innings.

J H Elchidana c Rubie b Pocock	4
B K Kalapesi c Battersby b West	9
K Irani c Higgins b Pocock	32
D K Kapadia (capt) c Higgins b West	9
H J Vajifdar run out	7
S H Colah c Travers b Pocock	17
D D Driver c Travers b Pocock	7
J H Elavia Travers b Pocock	11
R J Jamshetji b West	1
F E Kapadia not out	41
P H Daruwalla not out	21
Extras	3
Total (for 9 wkts.)	160

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PRESIDENCY—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kalapesi	15	1	55	2
Daruwalla	11	2	44	1
Jamshetji	30.3	3	95	4
Vajifdar	15	3	38	0
Elavia	6	1	13	0
Driver	12	2	26	2

PRESIDENCY.—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kalapesi	19	54	4	1
Daruwalla	27	30	12	4
Driver	17	36	4	2
Jamshetji	19	37	6	3
Vajifdar	7	9	2	0

PARSI—1st Innings.

	O	M	R	W
West	22	3	57	4
*Wodehouse	10.4	1	28	2
Higgins	12	4	13	1
Pocock	29	4	87	3
Travers	2	0	11	0
Battersby	4	0	12	0
Gillesjie	3	1	9	0

*Wodehouse bowled one "No ball."

Umpires: Messrs. Shums Tyabji and Date.

PARSI—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Pocock	24	66	2	5
West	23	69	3	3
Wodehouse	4	8	2	0
Wodehouse bowled one "wide ball."				
Battersby	4	14	1	0
Higgins	2	0	2	0

B. & O. OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Dec 4.

An association called B. and O. Olympic Association has been formed in this province with H. E. Sir Henry Wheeler as the Patron-in-chief and a large number of ruling chiefs and landholders as patrons for the promotion of Athletic culture in this province. Athletes have been invited from all parts of the Province to meet at Patna on 12th January for competition. Those successful will be sent to Delhi to take part in the All-India Competition. Khan Bahadur Fakruddin, Education Minister, has been elected President of the Association with Prof. Moinul Haque as Secretary.

BOMBAY RACES.

1ST EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

FRIDAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1923.

(1st Race at 2-0 p.m. (S.T.).

THE TEHERAN PLATE. Distance 1 Mile. (Handicap Arab II Div.)

Winner Rs 2000; second Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

Mentor 9-6, Chieftain 9-2, Kelvin Boy 9-2, Shamrada 9-0, Bahadorjung 8-10, Moyeed 8-7, Zohal 8-6, Kiaeenner 8-2, Yadghar 8-0, Khusyum 7-13, Brindis: 7-4.

THE TULSI PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs. (Handicap Arab Pedigree II Div.)

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

Trade Mark 9-2, Hatchet 8-9 Arthur 8-9, Centry 8-6 Ornate 8-2, Safety 8-1, Arvil 7-10, Towfik 7-7, Malabar 7-6, All Clear 7-2.

THE JUVENILE HANDICAP. Distance 5 Furlongs. (Handicap Horses 3 years old only.)

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500.

Courier 9-0, Resemblance 8-8, Kaser Girl 8-7 Troilus 8-5, Golden Vision 7-12 Coxcomb 7-11, Talma 7-3 Viscount 7-2, Trail 7-0 French Furze 6-12.

THE WINTER PLATE Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards. (Handicap for Horses in II Div.)

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000.

Crushed Glass 9-0, Night Watchman 8-13, French Briar 8-12, Bell Metal 8-10 Coleby 8-10, Belvedere 8-7, Mist 8-7 Schiehallion 8-5, Grande Place 8-4, White Fang 8-2, Mimi 7-3 Daphnis 7-2, Voltage 7-1.

THE REDCAR PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.—(Terms Horses II Div.)

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500.

Lady Cleopatra 9-4, Blackwater 9-4 Country Lad 9-4, Rakings 8-1 Treasury 9-1, Etheldene 91 Aquilegia 9-1 Perambulator 8-11 Cyllian 8-8, Martenora 8 1, Coryte 7-13, Pomme Anna 7-13.

THE HAGHDAD PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs. 41 yards. (Terms Arab II Div.)

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Cauldron 9-6, Nonce 9-2, Cable 9-0, Hyder 9-0, Hoomedi 8-13 Ezzaw 8-10, Sheriff 8-10, Taj 8-10, Saifulmaluk 8-10, Eed 8-10, Mashook 8-10, Taj Mahal 8-10, Estoog 8-10, Clinker 8-10 Commander 8-9, Rajput 8-9, Mahir 8-6, Arabistan 8-4, Sahoo 8-4, Asud 8-3 Brazee 7-13.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards. (Terms Arab III Div.)

Winner Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 3300; third, White Rose 9-5, Hero 9-4, Arman 9-3, Razeet 9-3, Lucknow 9-0, Cairo 9-0 Cock Sparrow 9-0, Nicholas 9-0, Nakib 8-13, Khairi 8-13, Guarantee 8-10, Winowrie 8-10 Nafa 8-10, Garibjan 8-10, Basra Hope 8-10, Nadir Shah 8-10, Muzyed 8-6 Rex 8-6, Carnival 8-6, Little Joker 8-3.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. ((Div. III.) Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards. (Terms Arab III Div.)

Winner Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Sir Jamal 9-8, Vazirulmulk 9-3, Nasaralla 9-0 Security 9-0, Fahtak 9-0, Paleface 9-0, Turkistan 9-0, Delvar Jung 8-13, Million 8-13, Alamgir 8-10, Mufti 8-10 Famous 8-10, Master Bill 8-10, Khatton 8-10, Dirrah 8-10, Anit 8-10, Grey Renard 8-10, Kamel 8-10, Dark Horse 8-4, Sheboob 8-3.

In the Association Cup replay, Wigan beat Nelson by one goal to nil.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Soccer:—Oxford University nil, Tottenham 5.—Reuter.

Following the decision of the International Board, the Scottish Union has raised Mr. Macpherson's suspension pointing out the Board's resolutions amount to a practical approval of their action in suspending him.—Reuter.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 5.

S S Barpeta, Bamber, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S City of Adelaide, Hay, Marmagoa.
S S Somersetshire, Peterson, Hull.
S S British Sailor, Drysdale Mahomerah.
S S Bankura, Robinson, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Jalavihar for Rangoon.
Steamer Matiana for London.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta, 1876 tons, Captain V A Bannher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Adelaide:—The City Line steamer City of Adelaide, 4178 tons, Captain J Hay, will sail to-day from harbour for Marmagoa, with a general cargo.

S S Somersetshire:—The T M Company's steamer Somersetshire, 4546 tons, Captain H Peterson will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S S British Sailor—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer British Sailor, 3444 tons, Captain P F Drysdale, will sail to-day from harbour for Mahomerah with a general cargo.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura 1905 tons, Captain T A Robinson will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 5.

S S Maloja for London.—11 packages wearing apparel 4 cases brass ware, rugs, etc., Messrs. Coutts and Co.; 13 bundles Lamb skin for fur, A Azizullahoff; 6 pots Palmarosa oil, Thos. Cook and Sons; 18 packages silverware brassware etc., Thos. Cook and Sons; 3 cases Ind. candiments The Mofussil Trading Co., 16 cases mother of pearl shells, A Abdeola and Sons; 13 packages pictures etc., Messrs Grindlay and Co. 30 bales senna leaves, S D Basva; 3 packages Christmas hamper, Thos. Cook and Sons; 3 cases manuscript paper, The Eastern Telegraph Co. 30 bales cow hides tanned Ladhobhoy Thoria; 7 bales Goat skin tanned, Hajee Rajmohamad R; 2 bales sheep skin tanned, Hajee Rajmohamad R.; 10 bundles woollen carpets, Hajee Aga Ebrahimoff.

S S Urlana for Genoaff—1001 cwt brown Cawnpore rape seed Gorio Ltd.

S S Recca for Antwerp:—750 tons manganese ore, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Recca for Ghent:—110 bales Ind. raw cotton, T M Kaisha: 110 bales India raw cotton Langley and Co.

S S Egremont for Philadelphia:50 bales wool (cor carpets) Shamji Mal.

S S Genova for Naples:—2000 cwt castor seed Italindia Cotton Co., 500 bales Ind. raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Genova for Genoa—300 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Italindia Cotton Co.

S S Trafford Hall for Marseilles—400 cwt. crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co., 4 pots Palma rosa oil, M A Patheria; 2 bales silk rolled, Cox's Shipping Agency; 10 bales silk waste, Cox's Shipping Agency; 2000 bales poppy seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool—1000 cwt. ground nut oil cake expeller, The Alliance Trading Co., 1050 cwt linseed oil cake flat, The Alliance Trading Co.; 1000 cwt myrobollams, Mathuradas Bros.; 5 bales wool raw, N Vazir, 132 bales wool raw, C Ramsurun.

S S Reichenfel for Antwerp:—25 bales cotton waste, Lukmanji Ebrahimjee 34 bales cotton dropping Lukmanji Ebrahimjee; 92 bales Indian raw cotton Rally Bros.

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg:—100 cwt. fennel seed, Amin and Sons; 300 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Reichenfels for Rotterdam:—1980 cwt. Ind. linseed, Rally Bros.

S S Anglo Colombian for Hull:—12000 cwt. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.; 10000 cwt linseed, Rally Bros, 1200 cwt ground nut oil cake, Arnott and Co.

S S Anglo Colombia for Ghent—110 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Anglo Colombia for Dunkirk:—2000 tons myrabolams ore, Cox's Shipping Agency 220 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton T Co., 110 bales Indian raw cotton Rally Bros.

S S Scindia for Liverpool—43 bales Indian raw wool Meyer Bissine 21 bales Indian raw cotton Rally Bros., 800 bales Indian raw cotton T. D. P. M Campbell and Co., 1250 cwt linseed oil cake slab, E D Sassoon.

S S Scindia for New York—7 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

S S Scindia for Marseilles—9000 cwt myrabolams, Volkart Bros.; 105 cwt gum Arabic E Virjee and Co., 360 cwt poppy seed, E D Sassoon.

S S China for Middlesbro:—750 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Leibenfels for Ghent—139 bales raw Ind. cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe:—152 bales Ind. raw cotton, Suzuki and Co., 200 Indian raw cotton, Nanalal Manilal.

S S Celebes Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales Ind. raw cotton, G K Kaisha; 500 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Celebes Maru for Yokkaichi—600 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha; 500 bales Ind. raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Celebes Maru for Nagoya—300 bales Ind. raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—25 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Mirzapore for Osaka:—2900 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—1500 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 5.

S S Crastafels from Hamburg:—Agents W and A Graham and Co.:—52 cases toys, 200 cases Iron ware, 540 bles paper, 37 packages paper, 62 cases paperware, 109 cases wire nails, 376 cases slate pencils, 22 cases Enamel ware, 133 barrels sulphate of copper, 550 casks sulphate of copper, 150 barrels alum of potash, 182 packages brass circles, 109 bundles copper sheets, 480 plates spelter zinc, 100 bundles iron wire, 770 cases spirits, 44 cases slates, 75 cases beer 31 drums sodium sulphate, 56 drums magnesium chloride, 23 cases embroideries, 85 cases common liquors 155 cases steel hinges, 70 cases colours, 185 cases aniline colours, 184 184 casks Aniline colours 460 casks aniline salt, 200 kegs broken tiles, 20 cases wine 302 pkgs Hurricane lamps, 120 cases padlocks, 109 bundles rubber tyres, 126 bales rubber tyres, 200 D/bags Epsom salt 6723 packages wood pulp board, 24 cases soap, 135 pieces boiler tubes, 200 bags Letherage, 75 cases sp. klers.

From Bremen:—102 bales paper, 100 cases bottled beer, 200 cases slates, 499 casks cement 260 cases Iron wire, 6784 pieces steel bars, 1123 bundles steel bars, 295 bundles steel sheets 1192 piecess steel plates, 50 casks sulphate of Iron, 180 bags boiler tubes, 166 bales aniline colours, 148 cases aniline colours, 300 bundles copper sheets, 500 coil wire, 81 bundles wire, 390 bundles copper circles, 17 cases rat trap, 16 cases copper tubes.

From Antwerp:—32126 pieces steel bars, 4255 bundles steel bars, 660 pieces joists, 1019 pieces angles, 1885 bundles steel rods, 979 bundls steel plates 214 pieces steel plates 25 cases washing blue, 30 cases brandy, 100 bags sand 46 casks coal tar, 133 bundles gas tubes, 50 casks iron ware, 15 D/bags bolts 48 cases nails, 200 coil wire, 306 drums sulphate of sodium.

S S Baderpar from Rangoon. Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.—631300 gallons kerosine oil, 1231 cases kerosine oil 1205 casks lubricating oil 46 cask Mineral grease, 624 bags Paraffin wax, 32 cases Paraffin wax; 10 bundles shooks, 5380 cases candles.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public protest meeting re. addresses to Governors, Kirtikar's Wada, Dadar, 5 p.m., Mrs. Naidu to preside.
Quadrangular Cricket Tournament:—Hindus vs. Mahomedants, 10-30 to 1 and 2 to 5-15.

FRIDAY, Dec. 7.

Public protest meeting re. Address to retiring Governor, Chowpatty, 6 p.m.
Quadrangular Cricket Tournament:—Hindus vs. Mahomedans, 10-30 to 1, and 2 to 5-15.
Bombay Races—First race begins at 1-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8.

Monthly meeting of B. P. C. C., Krishna Building, 6 p.m.
Quadrangular Cricket Tournament—Hindus vs. Mahomedans, 10-30 to 1 and 2 to 5-15.
S. S. "Maloja" with English Mail leaves at 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, December 9.

General meeting of members of Journalists' Association, Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, 5-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 6 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 58m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Dec. 7 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 59m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Dec. 8 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 59m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Dec. 9 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 0m., Sunset 6h. 1m.
Dec. 10 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 0m. Sunset 6h. 1m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to the general breakdown of all Simla wires, all traffic is subject to serious delay.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 12th inst.

2. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The first monthly meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Saturday (the 8th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

We have received a Pocket Dairy for 1924 (price 8 annas) from the Publishers Messrs. Damodar Savalram and Co., Thakurdwar, Bombay.

ELECTION OF CONGRESS DELEGATES.

The election of two delegates to the Cocanada Congress from the Bombay "G" Ward will take place on Sunday the (9th instant) from 7 to 10 a.m. and from 4 to 7 p.m. in the offices of the "G" Ward D. C. C. Dadar, Lower Parel Worli Taluka Congress Committee and the West Matunga Mahim Taluka Congress Committee. Only members of the Congress Committee for the current year are entitled to vote and the voting papers will be supplied at the polling stations. Applications from intending candidates duly proposed and seconded by two members of this Committee should reach the Secretary of the "G" Ward D. C. C. Dadar, before 8 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

CATHOLIC STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun, a Grand Variety Entertainment will be given at the St. Xavier's College Hall, on Saturday, the 8th December, at 6-30 p.m. by the Catholic Students' Union in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation. A special performance for children will be held on Thursday, the 6th December, at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

The Seventh Ordinary Meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Architectural Rooms of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, when Prof. Patric Geddes will read a paper on "General Aspects Affecting Town Planning." The lecture is open to the public and admission is free.

The Award for "Sketch Competition" No. 3 will be declared at the same time.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

FURTHER BUDGET DISCUSSION.

A special meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.) in the Corporation Hall, Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding, when discussion on the budget estimates for 1924-25 was resumed.

At the outset the Committee continued their discussion on the miscellaneous charges which were not finished at the last special sitting. The estimates of Rs. 62,55,153 under that head were passed unanimously after some discussion. The items under the estimate included several charges already sanctioned by the Standing Committee and the Corporation previously.

Consideration was then given to the estimates under Primary Education. The Committee unanimously decided to sanction Rs. 23,91,400 as against Rs. 25, 65,000 shown in the estimates.

The Committee next considered the estimated expenditure of Rs. 9,46,909 under the head 'Public Health Department.'

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved for an all round reduction of 10 per cent on the estimates under that head. He said that inspite of the chairman's ruling on the previous day that a motion for a general reduction under a chief head was out of order, he ventured to move it again formally that day so that the point might be recorded in the minutes. He drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that such general reductions were moved at the time of the budget discussions last year in the Legislative Assembly. What was considered good at Delhi might be regarded, he argued as relevant in the Standing Committee. He therefore formally moved for the proposed reduction under a chief head.

He further wanted to draw the attention of the Committee to the fact that the Health Department was unnecessarily divided into four different departments i. e. Sanitary, Conservancy, Malaria and Medical Relief and each branch needed a different assistant and consequently the department had to be quadrupled. He suggested that all such superfluous multiplications should be stopped and ruled out of order.

The Chairman ruled the motion out of order and the ruling was recorded in the Minutes.

After some more items were sanctioned the special meeting was dissolved.

After the special meeting was over, the adjourned meeting of the Standing Committee was held in the same room, Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

Consideration was given to a number of items included in the agenda of the day and they were disposed off without much discussion.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy then moved and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconded "That Mr. J. E. Tairsee be appointed an additional member of the Sub-Committee appointed by Standing Committee resolution No. 4881, dated the 5th September 1923, to report on certain matters in connection with the work of filling in the storm-water reservoir."

The motion was carried unanimously. The Committee then adjourned.

"Sunstar"

147 WINNERS

Given to an owner last Bombay Races. Proof selections to Bombay papers, also London Daily Express, "Lloyds Weekly News".

Selections at Orient Hotel, Thursday, and Friday.

Winning System FREE to Clients.

NET PROFIT OF RS. 2,500

with a Capital of Rs. 100/- and a copy of

ART OF RACING

in last Poona Races.

It is a sure and easy way to find out winners.

NO ASTROLOGY

Copies can be had from:—

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF ASTROLOGY

Darya Mahal Kalbadevi Rd., Indian Book Depot, Meadows Street, Taraporewala and Thacker & Co.

C18267

"GLORIOUS RACE TIPS."

5 Wins and 5 Places. Profits enormous for tips tried and based on sound information. Tips in sealed covers supplied on Race Days for Rs. 5 only. Trial earnestly solicited. Apply 1st Floor, Dadoo Building, Marine Srteet, Fort, Opp. Share Bazar, between 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. Tips also available at the Race Course.

A PUBLIC MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the B. P. C. C., The City Khilafat Committee, The Swarajya Party, The Nationalist Municipal Party

WILL BE HELD

AT 6 P. M.

TO-MORROW

FRIDAY, THE 7TH INSTANT

AT

CHOWPATI

TO

CONDEMN THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

Members of all the Political, Commercial and other Associations in the City as well as the public are invited to attend.

LARGE FRESH SHIPMENTS

RECEIVED

IN

MARBLES, TILES, ASBESTOS-SHEETS, CEMENT, ETC. . .

PRICES LOWEST

Apply

Messrs F. Muraglia & Co.

30 A, Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2509.

Nagindas & Maneklal,

INCORPORATED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS.

INCOME TAX EXPERTS.

30, Hanuman Building,
Homj Street, Circle, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 2560.

INSURE AGAINST

FIRE
MARINE
MOTOR CAR
BURGLARY
ACCIDENT
SICKNESS &
ALL OTHER RISKS

WITH

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

CHAIRMAN

SIR DORAB J. TATA, KT.

HEAD OFFICE:

ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

DON'T MISS

THE

"CHRONICLE"

TO-MORROW

which contains the seventh of the Series of SPECIAL ARTICLES on

ARABIA

AND THE

KHILAFAT

SINGLE COPY As. 2.

Monthly Subscription Local 3 Moffussil 3-8.
Annual Subscription Local 30 Moffussil 35.

EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN

would like to REPRESENT export firm in London early next year. Good references. Please apply Box No. 9892, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1923.

(636th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

NON-VIOLENCE.

The reports of rowdyism in England over the elections give cause for reflection to Indians who have espoused Mahatma Gandhi's policy of non-violence with all its implications. A general election under the Parliamentary system is merely a substitute for civil war—marking a great advance in civilisation, certainly, but with the idea of fight behind it in the people's minds. The same idea may be inherent in a cricket match, and may lead to actual fighting of spectators. Let us agree that a cricket-match is better than a battle as an outlet for the rivalry of divers groups of human beings; and that a general election is better, in the same way, than a civil war. Both substitutes are only applicable by the consent of the parties, so that violence remains in fact the last appeal, though many people may shut their eyes to the fact; just as many people at the beginning of the year 1914 shut their eyes to the fact that war was still the final argument—and the idea of war the very foundation of the European diplomatic system. The mentality of the politicians is the same as the mentality of the diplomats: they do not care how many thousands or millions of their fellow-creatures perish or suffer tortures worse than death as the result of their policy, provided only that their point is gained eventually. It is that mentality, developed by the party system and differing in no respect except that it is legalised from that of criminals or despots, which prevents world progress; and the fact of its legalisation under the Parliamentary system is the condemnation of that system's claim to be progressive in the eyes of every lover of humanity. Even in England, where it is of natural growth, it is absurd to claim perfection for the system, which is merely a convenient compromise which has been evolved out of the age-long clash of interests, accepted as an improvement upon previous modes of warfare, and gradually made into a machine of power which it is the object of ambition to manipulate. It is not the last word in practical democracy, nor the best system imaginable, even for England, where it does work fairly peacefully owing to the phlegmatic nature of the people and the fact that they are used to it. In other European countries it does not work peacefully—the troops have to be called out at election times—and when introduced in independent Eastern countries it has failed *immediately*, because it tends to overheat the passions of the people, so that election "campaigns" develop into actual war, and is always open to manipulation by designing groups or individuals. It provides a specious platform upon which the agitator, by which we mean the man whose aim is agitation of the people without other object than the momentary triumph of his party or his own aggrandisement, outshines and ridicules the man of thought and foresight.

So much for independent countries. In a country where the system has been imposed by a foreign Government against, or without consulting, the wishes of the majority of the people, the position is quite different. The question then resolves itself into three: whether to make use of the measure of representation provided by that system to obtain a further measure of representation, and so on till the nation shall be able to control its destinies; whether to attack the system; or whether to ignore it and build up another. The first method has been proved impossible in India; the second cannot in the circumstances be successful so far as to destroy the system, the most that it can do is to harrass the existing Government and provoke it to reprisals, which must lead to violence because the atmosphere of politics is full of hate. It is possible that political independence might be gained by such a course of action but it would be unstable, carrying within it the seeds of its own destruction. Real independence must be calm, not agitated; it cannot exist until the people have acquired an independent soul.

Mahatma Gandhi has been classed by his opponents as an agitator. He is the very opposite of an agitator, in the ordinary sense. His aim was to give the Indian nation calm—the calm of confidence, the calm of firm conviction, which can only be derived from pure sincerity and perfect truth. He knew the weight of brutal force opposed to India's aspirations; he knew, for he had felt, the horror and the degradation of brutality; and he was determined that, so far as it was in his power to prevent it, India should not exhibit to the world that horror, nor undergo that degradation. If her people suffered, they should suffer innocently, they should suffer in the cause of truth and rightious conduct, the kind of suffering which builds the noblest character in men and nations. They should never, if he knew it, take the path of degradation, striving to outstrip their enemies in sheer brutality. He counted every Indian's life as his own life, every Indian's crime as his own crime; unlike the political agitator who regards the deeds and lives of thousands but as playthings in the game, of no account provided he survives and wins. Non-violence is therefore, in Mahatma's programme, the natural complement of Non-co-operation. A violent boycott would have hindered, not advanced, that programme, for it would have diverted people's minds to the opponent structure from the work of building up their own superior structure, spiritually and materially. For all great undertakings spiritual calm is necessary; and the religious pledge of Non-violence required of every Congressman is intended to secure that calm. That calm could be possessed by an army in the field, so every Muslim believes; but only if the men composing it had come into the field of war by the religious way, the way of sacrifice for truth, never if they had come to it by the way of political agitation. Mahatma Gandhi's way of Swaraj would place India at the head of all the peoples of the earth, a leader who had shown the way from darkness into light. The way of political agitation, if successful, would but place her last upon the list of all the peoples who have gained a point in politics by reckless bloodshed, a point which then becomes a cause of bloodshed, and has no human, much less spiritual, worth. Mahatma Gandhi's method has not proved a failure, though some people are impatient because in three short years it has not yet attained complete success. On the contrary, it has achieved what no political doctrine or ideal ever has been able to achieve in India, and it would have succeeded at the time fixed by Mahatma Gandhi for success (it was "within an inch of succeeding") but for the infirmity of some people who relapsed to violence. In the Coran-esh-Sharif it is written: "Man prays for evil as he prays for good, for man is hasty". That Indian would indeed be hasty who to-day would turn his back upon Mahatma's vision in despair and pray for mere political success. We hope that at the Cocanada Congress the nation's firm adherence to Non-violent Non-co-operation will be placed beyond the reach of any doubt or question.

PROBLEM OF EXPLOITATION.

The peremptory tone in which the Associated Chambers press their opinion regarding tariffs and coastal transport, is in a way justified by their authority in the past. Lord Curzon's dictum that administration and exploitation ought to proceed hand in hand is amply borne out by the evidence of history, and to-day what foreign mercantile interests urge is a policy of obstructing anything which would stimulate *bona-fide* Indian enterprise. The trade-fabric they have, is built upon the economic injustices done since the days of the East India Company. They repressed Indian industries, while Britain waged her tariff-war against Eastern manufactures, and they secured a number of artificial and unnatural advantages at the expense of India. This inheritance of wrong they have in possession; and to modify it by way of belated reparation to India requires a change of attitude and heart. But vested interests possess no heart they would have no alteration of the system unjustly set up in the past and they bring all their pressure here and at "home" to bear on the Government of India, and try to bemuse the Indian public with doctrinal sophistry. To say that the Government of India are conducting enquiries, means that the holders of the unjust privileges consolidated in the past, are securing an extension of time and another chance to mystify the public. The problem of protecting the country from the dumping of steel is one with a ready-made and effective solution which would not need more than a day to apply; but here we have a machinery of procrastination which is rendered worse by persistent grit-throwing.

It is remarkable that while the pretensions of the Reform triennium cover all fields of action, there is hardly anything decisive achieved in the realm of economic reconstruction. We know the imposing list of measures passed by the Assembly, but all of them are in the nature of qualitative laws affecting the rights of Indians. Measures of economic protection, and the reversal of the evil tradition of the past, we do not find in the chapter of achievements. Subject to the condition of open markets in India and the retention of the long lead wrongfully secured by British traders, the Government seem prepared to pilot schemes for the good of India. Lord Reading expatiated on the achievements of the Assembly when he dissolved the legislature last autumn. We admit the passing of the Factory Act, Mines Act, Boiler Act, Electricity Act, Racial Distinctions Act, etc., etc. They are distinguished by the fact that they shuffle the code of domestic rights, adjusting claims and facilities as between the inhabitants of the country. The Press Act was nominally repealed, the Criminal Procedure Code was amended But they all bear the impress of qualitative laws which do not even touch the problem of foreign exploitation. The hours of work in the mines are reduced and standardised in India, and if the cheapness of sweated labour vanishes, it is a matter of internal economy in India. We are free to cut and chop laws so long as they do not curtail the operations of foreign companies and importers. With shipping, insurance, industrial primacy and 65 per cent. of India's import trade completely assured to Great Britain, you are free to hatch the economic progress of India. You are welcome to get yourselves intrigued in Civil Marriage Acts and Religious Endowments Acts and Education Acts; they do not touch or penetrate into the economic zariba of foreign vested interests. The last Assembly was thus left to fiddle over adjectival legislation.

Not that there were no members genuinely anxious to do something tangible towards the economic good of India. They tried to curtail military expenditure, nearly 70 per cent. of the Central outlay, but they failed and fell flat over the trip-line marked "non-votable." According to usage, some of them pressed resolutions of economic interest to dying enterprise in India While Government were willing to play at internal legislation remote from the region of the breeches-pocket, they smartly withdrew at the sight of industrial and fiscal proposals. And worse still, they played a trick at the recurrence of substantive economic propositions. When an appeal was made for prompt action, Government would exude their usual pint of sympathy and then abort the non-official resolution into the shapeless form of a Committee-enquiry. Long ago, the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey pleaded for facilities towards the promotion of India's maritime industry. Without stirring their little finger in the way of direct aid, Government dissolved the idea into a dose for a committee to digest. The plea for a proper fiscal policy came and it was perilously near the pocket-region. It was mashed and thrown before a Committee which in turn left it to a Board doomed, alas, to harassed research and final inattention when the time of action comes. Prof. K. T. Shah has, in one of his books, given us a graphic picture of the operation of British Navigation Laws and the extinction of the Indian marine industry; but to-day when we protest against an injustice like the Deferred Rebates system—which is flagrant and brutal in its venom against poor countries—we see the astonishing development of Chambers howling in acute distress. Nothing straight-forward or scientific has been done about our tariffs. Foreign interests oppose the restoration of an honest Indian rupee. In fact, the preservation of the *status quo* means to them the retention of advantages falsely obtained and the enforcement of a thousand interdicts against Indian enterprise. When they do approach economic questions, they not only try the crucible of endless research, but the Government systematically split up indivisible elements to magnify the eventual absurdity. Thus when they enquire into railway development, the Committee is forbidden to explore alternative means of transport in the country. When the Industrial Commission investigated the problem of industries, they were expressly kept off the integral interest of tariffs. When the Fiscal Commission came, they uttered words of wisdom, without hinting at a scheme of general industrialisation, and left concrete proposals to another pigmy body which the Government of India constituted with all the elements of caricature. The Reform Triennium has proved the policy of dilatory meandering on the part of Government, when direct economic questions are involved and the ambit of alien exploitation is sought to be diminished. Are Indians to be aliens in their own home? The attitude of command assumed by the Associated Chambers finds its obedient counter-part in the immobility of Government in regard to vital questions like trade, traiffs and transport.

Notes of the Day.

The British Election.

Reuter's London correspondent has furnished us with the forecasts of the results of the British general election by the experts of the three parties in the field. Such forecasts are more often than not misleading and this is especially the case in a rush election like this. So far, except among the Liberal optimists, the concensus of opinion, according to Reuter's correspondent, is that there will be a Conservative majority, the only question being whether it will be sufficient to carry out the policy of protection. Whether the optimism of the Liberals is justified or not, there is no doubt but that no one has done more than Mr. Baldwin to heal the breach between the warring sections of the Liberal Party and to give it a new life. The Liberal Party is now united once again and it cannot fight on any issue with such vigour as on that presented by the challenge of Protection. On the issue of Free Trade it has an ally in the official Labour Party, though the rank and file of Labour are concerned more about the practical means of getting rid of unemployment, of securing them against a fall in real wages and a rise in prices, than about the shibboleths of Protection or Free Trade. But the fact that on the narrow issue of Protection the Labourites and Liberals are at one does not make a three-cornered contest favourable to the Liberals who, apart from denouncing Mr. Baldwin's panacea, have no real constructive policy of their own.

The Real Issue.

So far as the Conservatives are concerned, there is hardly any likelihood of their gaining a substantial working majority except on the assumption that the Liberals and Labour men effectively keep each other out of a large number of constituencies. Even in the last election while they secured a large majority of seats, the number of votes cast in their favour were a substantial minority of the total votes polled. But at the last election the circumstances were in their favour and not the least of these circumstances was the credit of having overthrown Mr. Lloyd George's most hated Coalition. The tranquillity and prosperity which they promised are still to be achieved and unemployment still continues to be the most formidable domestic problem. It is on the issue of unemployment that the fight will really be fought. The working classes cannot accept Protection as a cure for unemployment. For the Protection which Mr. Baldwin and his friends of the Federation of British Industries desire is protection of Capital and of profits which will lead to a rise in prices, thus pulling down the level of real wages. The Labour Party which insists that unemployment has nothing to do with the tariff system and is an inevitable consequence of the present-day capitalistic organisation of industry, and which has the most constructive programme for the relief of unemployment, has thus much to gain and very little to lose in this fight. There is, as we have said, very little chance of Mr. Baldwin getting a clear mandate for Protection, that is, a mandate based on a substantial majority of votes polled as well as seats secured, though he may secure his continuance in power with his own Party as numerically the strongest in Parliament. In this event his ministry cannot last very long. Nor can the alternative ministry—a Coalition of Labourites and Liberals—be a more lasting one. It will have a better record to show in the handling of the Reparation problem and it will certainly devote itself to the reform of the electoral law on the basis of which a new election may take place without the risk of restoring the Conservatives to power with a minority vote.

Will the Ex-Kaiser Return to Germany?

During the middle of last month there were serious rumours afloat in Germany that the ex-Kaiser would be allowed by the German Government to return. A telegram to the "Prager Presse" from Paris dated the 13th November has been starred as copy of first class importance by that paper in its issue of that day, but the journal refrains from confirming the news. The telegram asserted that the ex-Kaiser was to arrive in Germany on the 4th of December. It said that "according to announcements in Brussels and Amsterdam papers the ex-Kaiser is to return to Germany on the 4th December, having obtained a permit from Dr. Stresemann to that effect only yesterday. Very likely there has been an important family council in Doorn Castle Yesterday evening (12th November) the Secretary-General of the Dutch Ministry for foreign affairs visited Doorn and had a long interview with the ex-Kaiser." The German papers give full accounts of the ovations which the ex-Kaiser's son "Little Willy" received when he reached his country seat at Oels, where he has promised the German Government to live without courting publicity, and it appears that in monarchist circles strong hopes are entertained of a similar reception for the ex-Kaiser. With the fall of the Stresemann cabinet, however, it is unlikely that permission will be given to the ex-Kaiser to return to Germany. In fact one of the organs under the control of Hugo Stinnes, the prince of German industrialists, the "Allgemeine Deutsche Zeitung", points out that the present German regime has to take care to check not only the Communist movement but also the monarchist movement. The leaders of the latter movement have been unable to decide upon a course of action. Ludendorff has retired to a mountain resort in Hungary, and the others have not the prestige of personality which he enjoys.

Germany and Islam.

It says volumes for the cultural tendencies which dominate the German system of education, that the German people even in the midst of dire economic and political distress spare time and trouble to study philosophical and ethnographic questions. The number of books concerning Yogic philosophy which are advertised by the various publishing concerns does not appear to have lessened, and in the German universities questions relating to the political history of the Near East are studied with as much interest as before. The political condition of Islamic countries has been receiving increased attention in the course of public lectures arranged by the University of Berlin. The department of Foreign Studies of that body has recently announced a series of lectures on "the Oriental Question as a Geo-political Problem." Prof. Dr. Vogel in the sixth lecture of the series, a summary of which is given in the Berlin papers, points out that under the term Orient we must not forget to include, particularly for purposes of useful study, all the Islamic states bordering on Mesopotamia in every direction, and he has offered a critical study of the following four aspects of the question for the benefit of his countrymen. In the first he considers how far it will be possible for Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan to succeed in retaining their independence against the onslaught of European powers. In the second he will discuss a question of peculiar interest to the Indian Khilafat movement viz., who can claim to be the premier protecting Power of Islam, Turkey or Arabia. The third aspect the learned Prof. will devote to the material question of who would be the victor in the battle for the petroleum fields and for the possession of the through communication routes via Baghdad and Suez, and, finally, in the fourth aspect he would like to discuss the future of Constantinople. We shall await with interest these discussions.

The Late Mr. Inverarity.

Though he had reached a ripe old age, the sudden death of Mr. J. D. Inverarity on Tuesday evening will be keenly regretted in Bombay where he had attained the position of an institution. The closing of the High Court yesterday and the presence of practically all the members of the Bar at his funeral indicated the respect and love which he had won from all who came in contact with him during a career which was unique alike in duration and brilliance. He pursued the profession of law with the genius as well as the passion of an artist and his career was an inspiration to two generations of lawyers in the Presidency. But great as he was as a lawyer, he was not less lovable as a man. He was loyal to Bombay, the city which gave him birth and fame. And Bombay, which is proud of him, will not let his memory die.

An Unnecessary Question.

Certain members of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee seem to be oppressed by what seems to them the incompatibility of an independent Indian mercantile marine with the spirit of the British legislation on Empire shipping. The witnesses are often asked whether, if every constituent part of the Empire elected to constitute and develop its own merchant marine, it would not tend, in the near or distant future, to the disruption of the Empire, which calamity, they claim, has been wisely provided against by Parliamentary legislation. The answer to this question is that Canada and Australia have developed a mercantile marine of their own without either the prosperity of British shipping suffering in the least or the security of the Empire being jeopardised. The relevancy of such a question being discussed by a committee which was constituted only "to consider what measures can usefully be taken to create and build up an Indian mercantile marine" is not apparent. The question is not included in the questionnaire submitted to witnesses. The answers of the witnesses, should have solved the difficulty. One witness suggested that if such a difficulty arose the Parliamentary legislation should be amended. A few others replied that an independent merchant marine for India tended only to increase the prosperity of Britain and added to the solidarity and security of the Empire, being a great accession to the formidable strength at present possessed by Britain.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN BRITAIN.

MR. BALDWIN ON PROTECTION.

PANACEA FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

A CURIOUS ELECTION INCIDENT.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

On the eve of the election a manifesto by Mr. Baldwin surveys the postwar condition in Britain resulting in trade depression which led to unexampled unemployment With a view to coping with this he invite a mandate on the protectionist policy sinc the other alternative of continuing palliative measures cannot provide a permanen remedy. He does not believe the tariff proposals will result in a general increase in price to the consumer, but if the monopolies keep the prices high so that no bene fit reaches the consumer Government will deal with them. He points out that trusts exit under Free Trade and it is easier to deal with combines in one's own country than trusts created by foreigners abroad.—Reuter.

PREMIER ON GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Mr. Baldwin addressing his constituents at Great Malvern claimed that Government proposals would not only keep men in rural districts, but do something to prevent the destruction of small, but ancient industries throughout the country-side—the industries of blacksmith, wheelwright and saddler. The question of proportion between the urban and rural populations really went to the very root of the dispute between the parties in the State. The Conservatives had always been alive to the particular loss they sustained by the decrease in rural population. There were high authorities who seriously considered we had a population of a million too large to be maintained at a decent standard of life. Such was clearly, the case to-day.—Reuter.

THE QUICK CHANGE ARTIST.

VISCOUNT YOUNGER ON LLOYD GEORGE

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Viscount Younger at Leven gave currency to the rumour that Mr. Lloyd George had a tariff scheme on returning from America, but he was a quick change artist without a blush. Viscount Younger would not trust him on this or any other question. He was a prickly customer and Viscount Younger would rather sleep with Scotch thistles than with Mr. Lloyd George.—Reuter.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN FAILS TO GET HEARING.

DISTURBANCE BY MEN IN FANCY DRESS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain failed to get a hearing in West Bromwich. An organised disturbance was led by two men in fancy dress, one wearing a silk hat and a monocle. There were catcalls, hisses and cries for the Labour candidate, Mr. Roberts. After an hour there was a pandemonium. Mr. Chamberlain abandoned his efforts and left the platform amid indescribable scenes.—Reuter.

ORGANISED ROWDINESS.

MR. CHURCHILL CONDEMNS SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

"The whole question of preventing organised cold-blooded rowdiness must be considered by the new Parliament. The right of public meeting is one of the most valuable of British democracy", Mr. Churchill told an interviewer to-day discussing his experiences at three London meetings yesterday. He added the interrupters were all extreme Socialists. They had evidently carefully taught the crowd outside. The Walthamstow meeting was worst he had ever seen. Howling and spitting were uncontrolled.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE STONED.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The motorcar of Colonel Spender Clay, Conservative candidate for Tonbridge leaving a meeting last night was stoned an the windows smashed. Col. Spender Cla was severely hurt in the hand.—Reuter.

THE EMPIRE'S CRASH.

LL. G.'S FEAR.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Mr. Lloyd George in a speech in South London said to scrap Free Trade would bring the Empire crashing to the ground and London with it.—Reuter.

MR. ASQUITH ON FREE TRADE.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

In an eleventh hour message to Scottish electors, Mr. Asquith says that it has been conclusively demonstrated in Scotland, during the last three weeks, that Free Trade was in no sense a cause of unemployment and that its total or partial abandonment must raise the cost of living, curtail the field for industry, contract both home and export trade, and handicap us in the markets of the world. We were not suffering from the stress of competition but lack in customers.—Reuter.

MR. MACDONALD AT ABERAVON.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Mr. R. Macdonald at Aberavon did a whirlwind tour of the constituency accompanied by Dr. Addison. He asked what preference was possible after 266 millions of food and raw materials were deducted from 318 millions of imports from the Dominions. He declared the Labour Party were amazed at the way the Government had neglected the Colonies other than the self-governing ones and concluded by saying that representatives of all the Dominions would attend the Imperial Labour Conference next year to discuss the whole question of imperial trade, emigration and economic relations—Reuter.

DEATH OF A LIBERAL CANDIDATE.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Mr. O. F. White, a Liberal candidate for Western Derbyshire died this morning. Marquis Hartington is the Conservative candidate.

The death of Mr. White renders void the election in West Derbyshire. A writ for new election will be issued. Marquis Hartington does not require to be renominated but the election starts afresh.—Reuter.

STRENGTH OF CONSERVATIVES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Ex-Minister Mr. Sanders speaking at Bridgewater predicted the election of 349 Conservatives.—Reuter.

PARTY EXPERTS' ESTIMATES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Forecasts on the final results of the election vary. Lloyds yesterday quoted five guineas per cent. against the victory of Labour, fifty against Liberal majority and eighty-five against Conservative Government with a working majority.

CURIOUS ELECTION INCIDENT.

PUBLICATION OF LETTER IN NEWSPAPER.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

A curious election incident had a sequel in the Court to-day when the "Daily Chronicle" undertook not to reproduce a letter issued by a well-known firm of wholesale warehousemen informing their customers that in the event of the imposition of a tax on imported manufactures the amount of import duty must be added to the price of articles ordered. The "Daily Chronicle" asked permission to reproduce the letter. This according to the plaintiffs had been refused, but nevertheless the letter was published in the "Chronicle" and other Liberal newspapers with a view to showing that the consumer paid the tariff.—Reuter.

ELECTION CONTEST IN ULSTER.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The protection issue is scarcely mentioned in the election contest in Ulster whose dozen constituencies returning members to Westminster have produced only three contests. Two of these are in Belfast where a Labourite and a Independent Unionist are opposing ex-members. The contest is lively chiefly owing to domestic Orange differences. Two Unionists are fighting a forlorn hope in the border countries of Tyrone, and Fernanagh, one of whose ex-members is a Sinn Feiner, Mr. Cagir Healy and is still an internee.—Reuter.

GLASGOW WILL NOT GO DRY.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Glasgow local veto polls have resulted in each area, repeating the former verdict, namely two dry, 8 for limitation and 24 wet. Thus the entire city remains as before.—Reuter.

The election campaign is winding up in a flood of oratory.

Viscount Curzon's meeting at Battersea yesterday ended in a free fight. Chairs were hurled about, and light shades and windows smashed.

Sir John Leigh, Conservative, Clapham, has issued a writ of alleged slander against his Labourist opponent.

Mr. Herbert Asquith has denied that he intended to accept the peerage.

The registry of the electorate shews that there are over twenty million voters in England, Scotland and Wales, of whom nine million are women.

The counting of votes began at London University yesterday. It is expected that nearly two hundred results will be declared to-morrow night, including many from London and most of the big boroughs in the provinces.—Reuter.

Sir William Prescott, the Conservative candidate for North Tottenham, who was opposed by Liberal and Labour candidates has abandoned meetings owing to rowdyism.

On the other hand, as a result of the diminution of rowdiness, the Edmonton Conservative candidate Mr. R. S. Brown has resumed meetings without interruption.—Reuter.

EMINENT ENGLISH COUNSEL DEAD.

THE LATE MR. J. D, INVERARITY

HIGH COURT CLOSED ON WEDNESDAY.

The oldest and the ablest member of the Bombay Bar Mr. John Duncan Inverarity died suddenly of heart failure at about 9 p.m. on Tuesday last.

Mr. Inverarity only returned from England by the last English mail on Friday the 30th November and looked quite healthy and those who saw him on that day had not the remotest idea that he would be taken away from the midst of his activities in so short a time. On Sunday last he was present at an 'At Home' given by the Hon'ble The Advocate-General to the members of the Indian Bar Committee. On Monday he gave evidence in his usual piqant style before the Bar Committee on behalf of the Bombay Bar Association. Later on in the day he argued a number of appeals before the First Appellate Court presided over by his Lordship the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crump.

Even on Tuesday morning he held several consultations in his Chambers in the High Court and then attended for an appeal in the Court. At about 12-30 p.m. he felt a pain in the chest and he hurried out of the Court. An attorney of the High Court seeing him near his Chambers inquired whether he wanted anything. He was asked to get a doctor. An attempt was made to get Col. Carter whose consulting rooms were near at hand but he was not available. At his desire he was taken to the European General Hospital where several of his friends from the Bar saw him in the course of the day. He expired at the Hospital at about 9 p.m.

Yesterday morning the news of the sudden death of Mr. Inverarity spread in all the legal circles and the Chief Justice at once issued orders that the Courts be closed for the day out of respect for the memory of the late Mr. Inverarity.

An emergency meeting of the Bombay Bar Association was held at 12 noon yesterday in the Bar room of the High Court. The Advocate-General expressed the profound regret of the Bombay Bar at the sad death of Mr. Inverarity who was not only a leader of the Bar, but a most capable lawyer and a very fair opponent. He referred to the many good qualities of head and heart which the deceased possessed and said that his death was a distinct loss to the Bombay Bar. It was then resolved to send a wreath to be placed on the grave of the late Mr. Inverarity on behalf of the Bombay Bar and that messages of condolence should be sent to his widow and to his son and daughter. It was also resolved to send a letter of condolence to His Lordship the Chief Justice who is his first cousin and the nearest relation who is at present in India. The Bombay Incorporated Law Society also called an emergency meeting and expressed their sense of great sorrow at the death of the ablest Advocate of the Bombay Bar.

The funeral took place last evening and was attended by practically all members of the Bombay Bar. Most of the High Court Judges were also present. A large number of attorneys and some pleaders were also present to show their sense of respect for the departed distinguished lawyer.

A DISTINGUISHED CAREER.

Mr. John Duncan Inverarity, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.) Bar-at-Law, was born in Bombay in about 1848 in some building near the present Victoria Gardens. His father was a distinguished Bombay civilian. He was educated in England and was called to the Bar in 1870. Shortly after being called to the Bar he commenced his practice in India and soon distinguished himself as a very able lawyer. Since the time he began practice in Bombay there was no case of any importance with which he was not connected as a counsel on one side or the other. His suave manners and genial temperament secured him many friends at the bar. He did not take much interest in other than legal work. For the last many years he made it a rule to come to India in about the beginning of December and used to go back home in the beginning of April of the next year. As he humorously said recently he had performed about 86 voyages between England and India during the course of his career. He was a keen sportsman and a great hunter. His friends subscribed a handsome amount in about 1914 and founded the Inverarity gold medal and prize which is awarded every year to a student of the Government Law School who secured the highest number of marks during the year at the 2nd LL.B. Examination. The awarding of this medal to the successful student has always been made the occasion of bringing together the students of the Law School and the practising pleaders and barristers. Mr. Inverarity always attended these functions and he would personally bestow the medal for the successful student of the year and took advantage of this opportunity to give some genuine good advice to aspiring lawyers. On the occasion of his completing 50 years' practice at the Bombay High Court, the bar entertained him at a dinner at the Taj, The deceased was not only a great Advocate but he was also a great man and he did much to mould the law in Bombay. He leaves behind him a widow, a son and a daughter.

A fuller appreciation of Mr. Inverarity as a lawyer, will appear in these columns at an early date.

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Washington.—The Insurgent bloc again impeded the organisation of the House of Representatives and the repeated votes for the election of the Speaker had no results.—Reuter.

SAVE INDIA'S SOUL.

BY STOPPING FOREIGN EXPLOITATION.

"BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS A HUMANE DUTY."

Under the auspices of the Girgaon District Congress Committee a public meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when speeches were delivered by Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. J. K. Mehta on the "Boycott of British Empire goods", Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

After a short programme of music in which the audience were exhorted to boycott the goods manufactured in the British Empire, Mr. Patel said a regular campaign to boycott the goods manufactured in British Empire was opened by the Girgaon District Congress Committee to which the Swaraj Party and the Nationalist Municipal Party had accorded their wholehearted support and they were determined to carry the message of boycott in every nook and corner of Bombay. He then dwelt on the statement of H. E. Sir George Lloyd, made before the Conference of the Associated Chambers, and said that after five years of administration the Governor had made a wonderful discovery. He had told his hearers the other day in the Town Hall that he was not amazed at the poverty of India but at her growing prosperity and wealth. This statement was a direct challenge to all the well-known and illustraious statisticians, both Englishmen and Indians, who had spoken on the subject. The whole world knew that India was the poorest country in the world and before the British came it was the richest country in the world. Perhaps the Governor did not know that some three or four years ago when influenza was raging in India six million people perished, a number which was more than that perished during the last great War. That from 1860-1890 the number of Indian people who died of starvation was three crores. That millions of people die of cholera, plague and all sorts of diseases every year, that the average income of an Indian was Rs. 20 per year or according to official statistics £2 per year, and that the average Indian lived only 22 or 23 years against 45 and 50 of an Englishman. Was all this, he asked, due to the growing prosperity of India or the British rule? The reason of his referring to the question of the growing prosperity of India before the Conference of Merchants was to show them that a well-paid and contented Indian Civil Service would efficiently treat commerce, and therefore it should be well paid. He forgot at the moment that the Lee Commission was making enquiries into this question and he had no business to prejudge the issue. Mr. Patel then quoted statistics and said there was no Service in the world which wa so highly paid. The members of the Viceroy's Executive Councils who were generally members of the Indian Civil Service got more pay than the Secretary of State for India. Besides this Service had got an increase just before the Reforms Act was introduced and any increase at the present moment was most unwarranted and uncalled-for which India would not be abie to pay. The Governor's statement was quite contrary to the statements of Romeshchandra Dutt, Dadabhoy Nowroji, Gokhale, Dighby and even Lord Curzon. He then quoted from the book of Keir Hardie that British capital invested in India was about £50 crores which carried interest at the rate of five per cent £2½, that £1 crore were required every year for civil and military pensions and other items, that 80 per cent of taxes in India were raised from land revenue and that 75 per cent of the harvest went in taxes. That Wm. Hunter, Director-General of Statistics had said that 40 million people of India did not have sufficient food. Mr. Patel asked, was this all due to the growing prosperity of India or the British rule?

Coming to the question of the boycott of the British Empire goods, the speaker said the only way to remedy this evil was by stopping the foreign exploitation. The Girgaon District Congress Committee was determined to launch a regular campaign and by arranging house to house visits by their volunteers tell the people not to use goods made in the British Empire which had brought the condition of the country to such an economic and political slavery. He then appealed for volunteers for this purpose.

Mr. J. K. Mehta then said during the war when foreign provision was stopped, the people used Delhi and Poona biscuits instead of biscuits made in England. They could try the same thing now. Indians' requirements were not many, and they could well afford to curtail many articles which were made in the British Empire The time had come when all men should do away with British articles and use only those made in this country even though it might be a little dearer, and failing that to use articles made in foreign countries, but not British.

Mrs. Naidu in closing the proceedings said Queen Mary had set a good example which every man and woman in India could follow with profit. She (Queen Mary) would not use any article unless it was made in her own country. Even in the marriage of her daughter the articles used were made in her own Empire. Indians could follow this patriotic and self-sacrificing example for the prosperity of their own country. Apart from the political situation, they had to realise that it was their simple and humane duty which they owed to their country. As a trader had to look to his trade, a devotes to religion, and a poet to vision, so every Indian had to look to his trade, a devotee to religion and think nothing but the boycott of the British Empire goods.

The meeting then dispersed.

LEE COMMISSION.

BOMBAY I. C. S. ASSOCIATION'S EVIDENCE.

THEIR DISTRUST OF INDIAN POLITICIANS.

NO CONFIDENCE IN GOVT. OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 5.

"GOLDEN AGE FOR I. C. S. PAST."

The Royal Commission on Superior Civil Services held its first public sitting at Bombay in the Town Hall at 10-30 on Wednesday morning and heard the views of the Bombay branches of the European Government Servants' Association and the I. C. S. Association. In broad outline, the case presented by the two Associations coincided with that put forward by their sister Associations in the United Provinces.

The European Government Servants Association in its reply to the questionnaire points out that the questions postulate the continuance of European recruitment and that no recruitment would be possible without (a) substantial improvement in pay and (b) safeguards in respect of officers' prospects and pensions and to protect them against attacks by Indian politicians. The Carter-Kapadia case is cited as justifying the Services' distrust of the Indian politician and Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. J. B. Petit's election manifestoes are extracted to show that, in view of the typical utterances by those two politicians the position of the Services is likely to be difficult in the future. The Indian politician's determination to control the Service is supported by quotations from Mr. Sastri's speech in Council of State and of Dr. Gour in the Assembly.

The I.C.S. Association in this connection draws attention to the provision in the Act permitting the Secretary of State to delegate his powers to the Government in India and to the legislatures. Attempts had been made by the legislature to ask for such delegation of control. The Association points out that this provision was apparently intended to enable delegation in respect of provincial and subordinate services but that, as the actual wording is wider, the Act should be changed taking away the power of delegation of control of the All-India services.

LIBERALS' RESOLUTION.

The Association adds that the impression prevails that the Government of India regards it more important to conciliate the Assembly than to protect its officers. No section of the Indian Press ever makes use of language which would lead the Services to suppose that their interests would for one moment be safe in hands of any assembly composed of Indian politicians nor will the Services have this feeling of security until the present constitution is so far developed that the great mass of the population—on whose behalf the service-men work and who appreciate their work—are adequately represented. At the Liberal Conference in this presidency a resolution was passed protesting against the appointment of the Royal Commission after a violent and unfair attack on the Serivces, and two Ministers of the Bombay Government present in the Conference gave no sign that they disassociated themselves in any way from the sentiments then expressed. "If these things be done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry."

Similar apprehensions are expressed regarding pay and prospects and British guarantee is asked for. The I. C. S. Association further complains that recent utterances of the Government of India sometimes betrayed great lack of sympathy with their difficulties; when the Services had been attacked, their defence had been halting. Moreover, the salaries of officers under the Government of India are such that they can still live without difficulty while that of officers in this presidency are below the level of economic contentment and it is suggested that the views of the Government of India and of the members of the Assembly gain an unwarrantedly rosy tinge as a result of constant association with a section of a Service who are still able to live in comfort. The cost of living, it is pointed out, has risen by hundred per cent while increase according to Sir Malcolm Hailey had risen only between eight and thirteen per cent.

ALLOWANCES.

On the question of allowance, both the Associations point out that while the Bombay Governor's decision included ordinary allowances as forming part of salaries and therefore non-votable, the decisions of the Viceroy and other Governors had declared allowances votable. This should be put right by making all allowances non-votable. On the question of proportionate pensions, the I.C.S. Association observes that as the demand of the Indian politician for an earlier revision of the constitution had received support from the Government of India, there was always the possibility of a Parliamentary Commission coming before the fixed date and therefore unless the date of option to retire on such pensions is extended, there may be a large number of premature retirements. The European Government Servants Association says that on the basis of 46 closely scrutinisfd household budgets founded upon household accounts kept in many instances for several years and in several districts of the Presidency, the considered conclusion is that, after about the age of 30 the pay of the average officer ought to be Rs. 500—600 a month *more* than the present time scales of uncovenanted services. At present the officers live by the adoption of a number of artifices and expedients by which come how they adjust to their income but only by making serious inroads into their comfort, health and financial stability. The Association believes that it is only possible to maintain first class services in first class efficiency on first class condition and that on ordinary business principles it is not possible to obtain the same result on any other conditions.

SCHEME OF PAY.

The I.C.S. Association proposes a definite scheme of pay. It urges all round increase in the inferior grade which at present continues up till 16th year; it is suggested, should stop at eighth year at Rs. 1200 after which officers should be promoted to the senior grade. Under their scale an officer in twenty-fifth year would draw Rs. 3,000 instead of Rs. 2500 as at present. It is also calculated that the average monthly cost of scales suggested on the assumption that the senior scale is reached after eight years is 1902 against 1660 the average cost of the present scale. Commissioners, it is recommended, should draw Rs. 3500-250-4000 and retrospective effect from 1st. January last in respect of increases is asked for. In this connection the E.G.S. Association complains that although the Government of India knew their grievances to be wellfounded, no relief was given and the local government had not exercised the right of granting local compensatory allowances and further their expectations that *interim* relief, pending the recommendations of the Royal Commission, would be granted have been disappointed. Both the Associations very strongly urge the grant of compensatory allowance in costly places like Bombay. The I.C.S. Association deals at length with the very serious effect of high import duty on articles consumed by Europeans and it is felt that the finances of India would not only not permit any relief in this direction in the near future, but that Indian opinion being strongly protectionist, enhancement seemed more probable than reduction.

QUESTION OF PASSAGE.

The question of passage is dealt with particular emphasis and it is pointed out that necessity for relief was apparent considering that the Government of India felt constrained to sanction a scheme enabling officers to borrow from the treasury advances to pay the cost of passages. Increase in pensions is also asked. The I.C.S. Association explains that if the feeling of insecurity is sufficiently removed, it is probable few men will desire freedom to commute the entire pension which should be permitted, subject to the India Office being satisfied, that a suitable proportion of it was being safely invested. This would be welcome as a guarantee of the British Government's belief in the security of pensions. The existing scales for commutation are considered low. The E. G. S. Association puts forward the holding of a Pension Fund in England as an alternative to commutation. The Associations prefer a Family Fund and urge the closing down of existing I. C. S., fund, as it is felt that the future stability of the fund may be affected by rapid Indianisation. As regards medical attendance the I. C. S. Association observes that no solution which would be entirely satisfactory is now possible. The Government should try to secure that all civil surgeons be properly qualified. For the rest the European servant must realize that the absence of medical men of his own race and the general prevalence of a lower standard of medical skill amongst Indian practitioners is one of the normal incidents of service in India and he must take this into consideration when elected for service in this country.

THE GOLDEN AGE PAST.

On the other hand the E. G. S. Association asks that Government should guarantee in each District headquarters the presence of an I. M. S. officer with European qualifications. Free medical attendance should be extended to families by means of a small compensatory allowance to civil surgeons. Among other proposals the I. C. S. Association advocates a refund to subscribers with effect from 1913 of the four per cent deduction from salary. The Association says that the allowances are not the device of the devil, as the Indian politicians think, to enable them to gain an unjustifiable increase but were really a device to ensure economy in the administration, by paying less to comparatively junior men holding a senior post. The Association recognises that both financial and political considerations render impossible a demand for revision even remotely commensurate with the actual rise in the cost of living and that they recognise that they must share in the general lot as a result of the lowering on the standard of life after the war. They had asked only for the minimum necessary to ensure contented and efficient service.

SATISFACTION WITH EXISTING GUARANTEES.

At noon Mr. H Dow Secretary, Mr. R. D. Bell and Mr. A. R. Dalal appeared on behalf of the I. C. S. Association of Bombay. Replying to Lord Lee Mr. Dow said their Central Association was at Simla but it was loosely organised and could not re-

(Continued on next page.)

A gas cooking stove will roast bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cleanest most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

BOMBAY AND RULING CHIEFS.

RELATIONS REVIEWED.

GOVERNOR AT PRINCES' BANQUET.

The following is the text of H. E. the Governor's speech at the farewell Banquet given by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency on Tuesday December 4:—

Your Highness, Ruling Princes and Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency, Ladies and Gentlemen, I hardly know how to reply to the many very kind things which Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Kolhapur, and the Maharajah of Nawanagar have said of me in proposing this toast. Let me at the outset on behalf of myself and of Lady Lloyd, assure you that there is no aspect of our five years' sojourn in India on which we shall look back with greater pleasure, with more delightful memories than on our intercourse with the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency. The Union of Old world Romance of antique chivalry, of all that goes with high descent and pride of race, with realization of the needs of modern culture and of political progress, are nowhere more brilliantly exemplified than in the States of which your Highnesses are the Rulers and administrators. I wish on behalf of myself and Her Excellency to thank you for the many examples of fine courtesy, of lavish hospitality, which we have experienced during our residence among you.

And yet your Highnesses when I look back on these five years of pleasant intercourse, when I remember how often you and I have discussed affairs of great moment concerning the welfare not alone of your individual States, but also of this great Presidency of which for so many years you have formed an integral part, a feeling of sorrow steals over me when I consider that this is, perhaps, the last time, the last occasion on which you the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency, will meet, as a body, the Governor of Bombay. As you know great changes are imminent, and it may be that many who are gathered here to-night may no longer be able when my successor demits his office to describe themselves as you have to-night as the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency. I am a Celt, and it is a characteristic of the Celts to live largely in the past; to cherish old memories; to view the present in the light of what others may consider a dead romance; and I cannot view without great regret the shattering of a great historical tradition. Others (and I do not blame them because they believe that sentiment, that tradition, that historical feeling must yield to the cold logic of constitutional theory) may accept without a pang such a break with the past: but I cannot forget the long years which have so well and truly builded that solid fabric of the Bombay Presidency, British districts and Indian States intemingled and interdependent.

Well nigh two centuries ago, the Government of Bombay made the first entry on the treaty map of India as it stands to-day when it entered into an alliance with the State of Janjira to combat the pirate power of Angria. I am sure that we all regret the premature death of His late Highness, but we have here with us to-night His Highness the Sar Desai—almost as old an ally of the British Power. Nor can I forget that it was the Government of Bombay which intervened with decisive action when the Peswa—the usurping servant of His Highness of Kolhapur's ancestors strove to reduce the State of Kolhapur to the same condition as they had imposed on the other portion of the Empire of Shivaji. I see the Government of the Bombay Presidency as the rightful successors of the Peshwas' rule, no longer, however, in constant conflict but in peaceful and honourable alliance with the descendant of the great Maratha Prince. And still incorporated with both stand the decendants of the councillors and Generals of Maratha Prince and Brahaman Minister. How different are the present times from those in which Pardsuram Bhau, the great Patwardhan General, drew up his forces against the Army of Kolhapur. I can see in my mind's eye the hosts drawn up in battle array, the elephants with their silver howdahs, the Bodyguard with their glittering chain armour gathered round the Maharaiah, the serried ranks of the fierce Maratha horsemen. Suddenly the news of battle joined reaches the Peshwa's General and he quits his quiet recreation in his tent to fight his last fight. Parsuram Bhau no longger quits the mimic war of chess to meet his death in the stricken field, and if the Pant Pratinidhi despite his years rides out at the head of his forces it is to escort with the Princes and Sirdars of the Deccan the progress of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to raise a memorial to the warriors of Maharashtra.

RAJPIPLA AND BARIYA.

Further North I see still joined with our Presidency the houses of Rajpipla and Bariya, renowned in the songs of the Bards; Chota Udaipur, whose ancestor so recently as 1858 dared in the face of Tatia Topi's rebel horde to emulate the noble-self-immolation of his Rajput ancestors. You remember no doubt the story of how Tatia Topi, the organiser of the horrible massacre of Cawnpore, flying before the hot pursuit of the avenging British troops, came to Chota Udaipur with a strong army. He demanded admission, but the Raja, true to the traditions of his Rajput blood and careless of the weak defences of his town defied him and swore that rather than admit the rebel he would perish with his Ranis in the old heroic way. Tatia was held outside the town and the delay was sufficient for the pursuing forces to fall upon and annihilate his army.

Need I mention Idar, whose name will live for ever linked with that of Sir Partab Singh, the very mirror and ornament of chivalry. I think on how long and how closely these and others, whom only the lack of time forbids me to mention, have been connected with this Presidency: of the periods of minority and administration during which the Officers of this Presidency have given of their best for the advancement of the States: of the way in which the States and the Bombay Government have co-operated in difficulties; of the close comradeship engendered by the Great War: and I feel that this long connection should not be lightly severed. There are still great opportunities as His Highness of Khairpur is so well showing in the work of the great Barrage for co-operation with the Government of the Presidency, which I am now so reluctantly leaving, in the advancement of the fame, the prospects, the prosperity of Western India, and I hope it may be long before those opportunities are diminished.

This much to those States which for a short time will remain with us: but what shall I say to the others who are about to leave us.

Has the Bombay Presidency done nothing for them? Perhaps some of your Highnesses in Kathiawar may remember that vivid metaphor with which the House of Savoy described the process by which it absorbed the States of Italy. It ate them "like the leaves of an artichoke," and need I remind your Highnesses that this process of absorption in Kathiawar had well begun when the Government of Bombay on its own initiative intervened to impose upon the expanding power of the Gaekwar and the Maratha Empire the terms of the Walker Settlement, that settlement in virtue of which not only your Highnesses the major Princes but also the pettiest shareholders in Kathiawar have held your lands inviolable for over 100 years. How firmly through all that time, the Bombay Government has kept its plighted word is known to all.

RAJPUT STATES.

Long after the Bombay Government had stilled the voice of War in Kathiawar and the Northern Agencies, the Rajput States of Northern India were undergoing that long agony of which you may read in the annals of Rajasthan. Never since then has any one been able to claim that the guarantee of the Bombay Government has been violated. No one can say in this Presidency that the insistent march of stronger forces, which was stayed when the British Government warned Scindia and Holkar and the robber lord Amir Khan that the Rajput Princes of Upper India were under its protection, no one can say that that insistent march has been allowed to be resumed. There has been no meditisation in this Presidency. The Government which has consistently refused to allow the smallest guaranteed tribute payer to be absorbed into his parent State has equally consistently refused to listen to any attemps to resuscitate a suzerainty which might conflict with the terms of the Walker Settlement. 'Pactum serva' has been our motto for great and small. And what has been the result? Peace, order, prosperity; a reputation for decent Government and orderly administration, equal if not superior to those of any other States in India: these by virtue of wise counsel and friendly advice, have been to you the fruits of more than a century of intimate connection with the Government of Bombay.

"But the die is cast, the old order is changed, and to-night we listen to the dying close of an old song. And I know that Your Highness will recall as you listen that, closely connected as you have been with the Government of Bombay, you have found a ready source of counsel, of advice, of ready help in difficulties. Your problems have been our problems. The changing political difficulties within our borders have been mirrored in yours, and the pitiless, cloudless sky which has spelt famine for our districts has cast no drop of refreshing rain on yours. It is within our borders, in the busy markets, in the feverish exchanges of our city, that your citizens have amassed the wealth which has helped to build up the prosperity of your States; and when the peace of your dominions has been threatened by agitators, when you have been afflicted with fraternal quarrels, you have found in the capital of the Presidency to which you belong by nature and by race a sympathetic hearing, a ready understanding, and a proper appreciation of the importance of your difficulties. Long standing ties such as these are not severed without loss, and when we leave old homes we part with something fine in ourselves also.

OLD FRIENDS.

The Bombay Presidency will suffer a serious grief when it is deserted by its old friends. We are not callous or irresponsible to the claims of old fidelities as some would believe, and I know that we shall not console ourselves easily for, nor recover easily from, the severance of these historic friendships. And what of Your Highnesses? In the space of a few days I shall have handed over my official responsibilities here, and it may be urged that I shall then have only an academic interest in Your Highnesses' future. But the years of toil are not so easily forgotten; deep interest and sympathy once engendered do not die even in a lifetime, and greater still than these is the memory to me of Your Highnesses' many kindnesses and the privilege of your intimate friendship. And if these are insistent voices which tell me that it is a far cry to Delhi; that the winds of Simla, even if they spangle and uplift, bestow an embrace that is cold and bitter compared with that of our softer and more intimate Western breezes; if I often remember that the names of Your Highnesses' friends and foes, which are so well known to us here, will stir no responsible echoes there amid all these consideration, can you wonder that I am deeply anxious even—afraid sometimes—for the future of those who have lived under our roof so long that we regard ourselves and them as brothers of one house.

But Your Highnesses, though I and my Government have regretted these changes, I am not so narrow or dogmatic as not to recognise that there are two points of view in this as in all other matters and, the change decided on, I have only one desire, that it may form as highly auspicious and as successful as any reform may well be, I can only say that the policy decided on if it pay with me, I for one would do all that lay in my power to make that policy as successful as it could be made.

DIFFERENCES IN POLICY.

To Your Highness of Kolhapur, whom I have watched in the early years of your difficult rule and whose success I have watched with admiration and pleasure, I can only offer my thanks for the many courtesies I have received rom Your Highness and my warm congratulations.

To Your Highness of Nawanagar I cannot sufficiently express my thanks. We have differed in one great question of policy, but I can only say that that difference of opinion has never done anything but to cement my admiration, respect and warm regard, and if I may say so, affection for Your Highness. It is a lesson which has still to be learnt in Indian public life that men may differ on the biggest questions of public policy feel deeply upon them and yet preserve in daily life their friendship and esteem for one another unimpaired.

But it is vain after all to try and read the future further; for the die is cast. Your Highnesses, as I have said, and to some of you I am afraid I must bid, in the name of the Bombay Government, a long farewell. Your Highnesses, I again thank you and all your brother Princes and Chiefs who during the last five years have been so friendly, so kind to myself and Lady Lloyd, for this your crowning hospitality; and express once more my earnest wish that the great traditions which have marked the relationship between this Government and the ruling houses of the Bombay Presidency may ever continue for the welfare of your subjects and the greater glory and esteem of Your Highnesses order and of also of the British Empire.

PRICES OF RAW COTTON.

CAUSE OF SENSATIONAL FALL.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

To-day's sensational drop in the prices of raw cotton in Liverpool and Manchester are due principally to the Continental speculators' pressure to sell futures and the fears that the final Washington Bureau report will indicate a better American cotton crop than is anticipated. Business in cloth in consequence is almost at a standstill.—Reuter.

IRISH CIVIC GUARD SHOT DEAD.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

An Irish Civic Guard Sergeant was shot dead at Scartaglin, Co. Kerry, last night by six masked men armed with rifles who entered the guard station and held up the guards and looted the station.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris.—The death has occurred of Mr. Maurice Barres, the distinguished literateur, nationalist and politician.—Reuter.

His Highness the Aga Khan sails for India on December 28th.—Reuter.

The death is announced of Colonel Charles Cwinhoe, late of the Bombay Staff Corps. He was an authority on Indo-Malayan lepidoptera.—Reuter.

LEE COMMISSION.

(Continued from previous page.)

present the provincial case. They had only recently organised themselves properly for helf-protection. On the question of their demands for increase in pay it was on average less by half than that put forward by E. G. S. Association because I. C. S. officers were comparatively in need of smaller relief, than other services, but all the same relief was necessary as they were almost all in debt. Lord Lee asked Mr. Dow whether he also wanted Parliamentary guarantee, Mr. Dow replied in the negative. He added that they were quite satisfied with the existing guarantees provided the Act was amended to take away the power of the Secretary of State making it possible for him to delegate his power of control over the All-India Services to the Government in this country.

Lord Lee: Then you have not much confidence in the protection of the Government of India?

Mr. Dow: I do not place any confidence in the protection of the Government of India.

Lord Lee said the services might be fortunate in having the present Governor of Bombay taking a view favourable to them but others who may succeed him may not.

Witness replied that he wanted protection for all India service officers wherever he was serving.

Mr. Basu informed witness that the power of delegation by the Secretary of State required the framing of rules for that purpose by the Secretary of State in Council. As this Council contained a fairly large number of members of the I.C.S. was not that sufficient provision that the interests of the service would be safeguarded.

Mr. Dow did not feel satisfied with the present position.

Asked by Lord Lee, Mr. Dow gave a rough idea about the total cost to Indian revenue if his demands were conceded in full. He said under his scheme the I. C.S. all over India would cost only fifty lakhs more annually which represented only .33 per cent of entire revenues of Central and Provincial Governments excluding military budget.

Mr. Basu: "But that is only for one service."

Witness: That is so. We regard it as one of our strongest argument because the increase will be so extremely small. Compare these fifty lakhs to the expense of no less than two crores which the Bombay Government incurred two years ago in increasing the pay of its clerical staff.

Mr. Samarth: What is the average pay of the Indian Clerk?

Mr. Basu: How many thousands of men they are?

INDIANISATION.

Lord Lee asked witness about Indian recruitment as it had been represented that Indianisation meant economy.

Mr. Dow said the cost of Indians would be determined by the standard of administration required. If they wanted Indians of the same calibre as had entered the services in the past they would have to pay considerably. In their statement the Association had urged that Indians in service be given the same treatment as the European in respect of the amelioration of their conditions.

Mr. Basu asked Mr. Dow whether he was aware that in Lord Lansdowne's time Indians though recruited under the same covenant as Europeans were not given certain allowances which Europeans were granted and there was no cry on the part of Indians.

Mr. Dalal replied that Idnians must have the same treatment and that in case of future recruits as well if the Imperial all-India character of the services was to be maintained. Indians must be on an equal footing with the Europeans in all respects.

INFLUENCE OF NON-OFFICIALS.

Replying to Professor Coupland, Mr. Dow expressed a feeling that the Government of India had been too much influenced by non-official opinion in the Assembly and had not only shown an extremely unsympathetic attitude but that the services had been addressed in terms little short of truculant.

Mr. Samarth asked Mr. Dow to quote a single instance of the Assembly's hostile attitude towards the services. Mr. Dow was about to quote from a speech of M. Sastri when Mr. Samarth reminded him that Mr. Sastri did not belong to the Assembly. (Laughter).

Mr. Petrie:—"Is it not that the Assembly passed a resolution opposing the appointment of the Royal Commission"?

Lord Lee: Let us not get into debate with each other.

Replying to Mr. Coupland's suggestion, Mr. Dow said that if it was made possible for the Secretary of State to award for the loss of career to an officer who felt aggrieved part of their grievance would be met.

Mr. Samarth showed witness that the fact that an officer might be selected for a selected post did not imply that the officer had a right to think that he must be selected and therefore could not claim that appointment to selected posts fell within the terms 'existing and accruing' rights.

Sir Cyril Jackson: Don't you think when you have a sporting chance of filling such posts you consider them within the pale of prospective appointments?

Mr. Dow: Oh, I have more than a sporting chance. (Laughter).

Sir Habibullah: You mean that if there are only 3 Commissionerships and 147 officers in a province in the cadre all officers must be compensated for the abolition of three commissionerships because each of them imagined he might be selected?

Mr. Dow replied that in their turn at least about fifty per cent of men should fill those posts.

Replying to Lord Lee who asked whether it would not simplify the procedure against exchange troubles to pay home remittances on sterling basis and Indian pay in Indian currency, witness replied the suggestion seemed sound but he had not considered it.

The Commission adjourned till to-morrow.

BOMBAY' ARTS & CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

OPENED BY CAPT. SOLOMON.

The opening ceremony of the Arts, and Crafts Exhibition organised by the Bombay Students' Brotherhood was performed on Wednesday evening by Captain W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Principal of the Sir J. J. School of Art at Queen's Road before a large gathering. There were more than 8,000 exhibits, including very exquisite collections of beautiful paintings and drawings of oil, water colour and glass work, sculpture, wood-carving, embroidery, silverwork, carpet, gold embroidered brocade, etc.

Mr. Jayakar, President of the Bombay Students Brotherhood, in opening the proceedings in the course of his speech after referring to the activities of the Students' Brotherhood said:—

The present times are very critical and unless proper steps are taken in time to introduce into the life of the student, the fascination of indigenous art, it is rightly apprehended that, in the welter of passions and bitterness which political strife often engenders, the students who take more than an ordinary share in the political activity of the present age, will find their life full of that peculiar aridity which engrossment in politics often causes in prosaic minds.

To-day's exhibition, therefore, marks the beginning of an endeavour which the Students Brotherhood is undertaking, to introduce into the life of the student the grace and attraction of Indian Art. The Brotherhood will seek more and more, in the measure that opportunity permits, to bring before the student world, the choicest specimen of Indian Art and thereby train him to become conscious and proud of the achievements of his country.

Capt. Solomon, in the course of his speech, said:—

The Arts and Crafts Exhibition to-day is a Great Sign; a visible portion of a noble message; an Oriflamme to rouse us from apathy, as in ancient times the Fiery Cross as it was carried through the country roused the denizens of the Western glens and mountains to prepare for War. It is a beacon as bright metaphorically as that which lighted on the English Cliffs was copied and reduplicated by answering bonfires on every peak and promintory, until thousands of blazing pyres spread the news even to the far Scottish Border of the oncoming of the attacking Fleets of Spain. The Bombay Students Brotherhood have lighted to-day another such signal fire just as National an awakening—the awakening of a vast country to sense of the value of its inherent birthright. And the answering beacons are to be seen in *this* National awakening as in the other that I have mentioned. One by one all over India to-day the sparks of a reviving art art struggling into brilliance. Fortunately it is not an isolated instance of art-reviving enterprise that we are to visit in this Exhibition. Fortunately many individuals as well as Institutions are becoming swiftly conscious of a new sense of power, and are striving to give that power the expression which *must* have.

Captain Solomon was then garlanded by Mr. Jayakar amidst ringing cheers, after which the guests of the evening went round the exhibits which were quite methodically arranged for display in the ground floor and first floor of the Building.

The exhibition will remain open to the public for about a month, and the organisors of the function do hope that the Art enthusiasts of Bombay and all those who are interested in the revival movement of Indian Art will avail themselves of this splendid opportunity of witnessing one of the most unique collections of Arts and crafts ever endeavoured in this city on such a beautiful, and we might say, praiseworthy scale.

A fuller description of the speeches of Mr. Jayaker and Capt. Solomon, and of the exhibits will appear in our next issue

AKALI LEADERS' TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 4.

At to-day's hearing of the Akali Leaders' trial, six prosecution witnesses were examined, whom one was the Manager, another Sub-Editor and the third an Accountant of the "Nation". The Manager referred to certain documents recovered from a search of the "Nation" office, while the accountant referred to account registers and particularly to entries relating to S. G. P. C. money advanced to the "Nation." The Sub-Editor referred to certain issues of the "Nation" containing communiques of S. G. P. C. and stated that these had been received in the office but were destroyed after use.

Sardar Husain Singh of Chhidan, President of the S. G. P. C., deposed that he had not yet received charge of the papers required by the prosecution. He could not give the name of the Secretary.

Ratan Singh, Manager of the Coronation Press, refused to give evidence, he being a non-co-operator, but the prosecution counsel observed that he was not meant to give evidence, but had to produce certain documents about printing work done for the S. G. P. C. The witness was ordered to do so.

Ramratan, Foreman of the Akali Press, testified to having printed a list of S. G. P. C. members and a Gurmukhi poster. In cross-examination he said that the latter had been printed after the arrests of the Akali leaders.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Lord Lytton on Wednesday opened the Krishnagar waterworks.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received H. H. the Nawab of Sachin at Government House on Wednesday morning and was the guest of the President and Members of the Byculla Club at Dinner at the Club the same day.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the Infant Welfare Centres at Worli, De'Lisle Road and Dadar on Wednesday morning, and visited the High Court also on Wednesday morning.

MUSLIMS AND THE GOVERNOR.

AN UNAUTHORISED ADDRESS.

We understand that an address will be presented to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at 11-30 a.m. to-day at the Government House, by certain individuals on behalf of the Muslims of the Presidency. As no representative public meeting of the Muslim Community has been held to consider the proposal of giving an address to the Governor and as considering the general feeling among the community about the Governorship of Sir George Lloyd, such a proposal would have been summarily rejected, the address that is to be presented today is a wholly unauthorised one.

MAHOMEDAN ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR.

PROTEST IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 5.

The Mahomedans held a public meeting yesterday under the Presidency of Shet Abdulla Isag in the Camp to protest against the proposal of some Deccan Mahomedans to present an address to the retiring Governor, Sir George Lloyd.

ADDRESSES TO GOVERNOR.

The following letter has been sent by Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar, to the Bombay Municipal Secretary in reply to his Memo No. 8227:—

I am in receipt of your Memo No. 8227 dated the 30th Ultimo, and in reply to state as follows:

I regret to note that neither the President nor you yourself, as the Secretary of an independent body like the Bombay Municipal Corporation, have done any thing to vindicate the rights of the Corporation on such a humiliating letter from the Bombay Government before you wrote to each member. When the Corporation was going to give addresses to the out-going and the in-coming Governors, it was your duty to intimate the Government to provide reserved accommdodation for the members and ask them to forward admission cards to every member. I may point out to you that since the addresses are being given in the name of the Corporation, every member should receive the admission cards, as a matter of right and no favour, whether he wished to attend the functions or not; and as such you will send me and the others, the necessary admission cards.—Yours, etc.

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.
316 Princess Street,
Bombay nDec. 2.

RHINELAND AND RUHR RAILWAYS.

AGREEMENT FOR EXPLOITATION.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Paris.—The Foreign Ministry in a communique says on a proposal of General Degoutte the French and Belgian Governments have now decided on administrative measures to be taken in favour of persons expected (?) from the occupied zones or sentence. General Degoutte is of opinion that passive resistance will virtually have ceased when work is effectively resumed in the mines and factories and agreements for the exploitation of the railways of the Rhineland and the Ruhr have been ratified by Berlin and enforced. The date of such an enforcement according to a convention signed yesterday at Mayence is December 10th. Regrouping of military forces with a view to lessening contact with the population has already commenced and will continue progressively.—Reuter.

GERMAN NEW CABINET.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Berlin.—Introducing the new Cabinet to the Reichstag, Herr Marx declared he was not one of those wishing to rob the nation of the last remaining possession, namely unity.—Reuter.

MR. ANDREWS IN LONDON.

SATISFIED WITH DR SAPRU'S EFFORTS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Mr. C. F. Andrews now in London has booked to leave on January 16th returning to India by the "Malwa." He is at present engaged in making representations to the authorities with regard to Indian difficulties in the various parts of the Empire. He informed Reuter that interviews he has had in London have convinced him of the considerable gain achieved by India as a result of Dr. Sapru's efforts at the Imperial Conference. One of the most important benefits he considers is that the Indian Committee will have direct dealings with the Colonial Office on all Colonial affairs.—Reuter.

SERIOUS POSITION IN S. WALES PORTS.

TIPPERS REFUSE TO WORK THIRD SHIFT.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

A serious position has arisen in South Wales ports owing to the refusal of the local tippers to work the third shift despite the advice of the officials of the National Union of Railwaymen to which they belong. Forty vessels are waiting to load at Cardiff and Barry.—Reuter.

PROTECTION TO STEEL INDUSTRY.

PUNJAB CHAMBER'S VIEW.

At the Associated Chambers meeting on Wednesday, Mr. P. Mukherjee (Delhi) representing the Punjab Chamber of commerce on rising to oppose the resolution of the Bengal Chamber on the subject of Protection to steel industry said: "My instructions on this resolution are quite clear. The Committee of the Punjab Chamber, whom I have the honour to represent to-day, unanimously authorised me to request this Association—which I do now—to defer the consideration of the resolution till the recommendation of the Tariff Board is published. For, my Chamber feel that the resolution is premature as it tends to anticipate the recommendations of the Tariff Board. I would not attempt to go into the question in detail but I feel that it would be admitted that if this resolution was passed it would vitiate the general acceptance by this Association of the majority report of the Fiscal Commission advocating that protection with discrimination should be the fiscal policy or India. It is indeed an irony of fate that I see to-day the Bengal Chamber coming forward with a resolution which practically nullifies the principle of discriminating protection for which they stood when they opposed the resolution moved by the Karachi Chamber at the last annual meeting of this Association. The resolution seeks to establish the fact that if protection is granted to the steel industry it will impose an intolerable burden on other industries and indirectly on the public generally. It is a well known fact that during the great wer it would have been practically impossible for us to carry on the campaign successfully in East Africa, Palestine and Mesopotamia had not the Tata Steel Works been then in existence. It will thus be obvious that steel industry is an essential factor in national defence. Being of such great national importance, its claim and the claim of other industries should be delicately balanced and I doubt whether this Association have got sufficient data before them to pronounce the verdict that if protection is afforded to the steel industry the burden on other industries will be intolerable. As for the burden on the public generally I do not find that any Indian public man of importance has yet come forward to give evidence before the Tariff Board to demonstrate the fact that if protection is afforded to the steel industry the burden on the people of this country will be intolerable. Members of this Association may perhaps be aware that speaking in the Legislative Assembly in February last on the debate about the Fiscal Policy of India the Hon'ble Mr. Innes on behalf of the Government drew a somewhat sombre picture of the hardships of the people of this country that would follow the adoption of the policy of protection; nevertheless he resolutely accepted the Fiscal Commission considered finding and declared without hesitation that the right policy for India to adopt would be a policy of discriminating protection. The Hon. the Commerce Member also admitted that however carefully the Government might discriminate the measure of protection necessary to ensure the end in view could not be small. While therefore I am cognisant of the fact that where there is protection there is bound to be a burden both on the dependent industries and the people of this country it is the degree and magnitude of the burden and whether the imposition of such burden is desirable or not are issues on which we have not sufficient data beore us. I therefore submit it would at present be unwise for us to give a verdict upon them. The fiscal policy as enunciated by the Fiscal Commission has been generally accepted by the Government by the people of this country, and also by this Association. The Tariff Board has been appointed by the Executive Government in harmony with the desires of this Association and in the words of our distinguished colleague Sir Campbell Rhodes it now only remains for every well wisher of India to give the Tariff Board a fair chance."

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

A DELIBERATE AFFRONT.

The "Voice of India" writes:—

The extraordinary address with which His Excellency the Governor opened the Conference, can only be described as a deliberate affront not only to the Indians present at the Conference, but also to the Royal Commission which commences its sittings in Bombay to-morrow. His Excellency's speech cannot but be regarded as a deliberate attempt to prejudice the consideration of the question by the Commission. We trust that Lord Lee the Chairman of the Commission, will mark his sense of the Governor's attempt to force the hands of the Commission, by some suitably stinging remarks at the opening of its sittings to-morrow, about the impropriety of the King's representative embarassing a Royal Commission. We also hope that the Indians who were present at the Conference will take an early opportunity of expressing their sentiments regarding the propriety of the Governor making such a palpably partisan speech at a Conference called to consider commercial matters, which they had been persuaded against their own better judgment to attend.

If the relevancy of the principal, if not the sole, topic of His Excellency's address was Falstaffian in its conception, the way in which he elaborated his argument was still more so. Those who say that India cannot afford to pay more for her Services are entirely wrong, according to His Excellency. Sir George Lloyd is firmly convinced that India can and must pay more. Dadabhai Naoroji, Romesh Chunder Dutt, Sir Dinshah Wacha, Gokhale and others who hold that India is extremely poor and is steadily becoming poorer under British rule, are all wrong and are, to use His Excellency's phrase, "by no means the most statistically reliable." Sir George Lloyd himself is amazed not at India's poverty but at her prosperity and wealth! The statistical comparisons on which His Excellency based this truly amazing opinion, are superficial and fallacious in the extreme, and they have been shown to be so again and again.

ELECTORAL BILL IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

GOVERNMENT'S DEFEAT.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Paris.—Government sustained a reverse in the Chamber on the debate on the electoral bill aiming at the simplification of the electoral law. A radical amendment to maintain the present system was carried against Government by 290 to 275 votes. The latter had not made a division on the question of confidence. Therefore, the present position remains unaffected, but the figures taken in conjunction with several recent narrow Goverment majorities show that Government was more vulnerable in home than foreign politics.—Reuter.

STORES PURCHASE

INDIAN MERCHANTS' REPRESENTATION.

MR. CHATTERJEE AT THE INDIAN CHAMBER.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber had an interview with the Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, C.I.E., I.C.S., Member for Industries and Labour, Government of India, on Friday, the 30th November in the office of the Chamber when some important questions relating to his Department were discussed. The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, O.B.E., Vice-President of the Chamber was in the Chair.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna said:—Sir,—I have much pleasure, on behalf of my Committee, to offer to you a warm welcome on this your first visit to us after your elevation to a seat on the Executive Council of H. E. the Viceroy as the Honourable Member in charge for Industries and Labour. Your portfolio is one with which the commercial and industrial community are intimately concerned and my Committee are confident that they can look to you for a satisfactory solution of matters they may have to bring up before you from time to time.

Taking advantage of your presence amongst us to-day we take leave to refer at some length to some important points in regard to which we have had correspondence with your Department. The question of the policy of the Government of India with regard to the purchase of Stores has been engaging the attention of my Committee for quite a long time and members of Government must wonder at the persistency displayed by my Committee in placing their views with regard to the same either in their written representations to Government or in their interviews with Government officials. For all this persistency there is the very great justification that this question plays a fundamental part not only in the industrial development of the country, but also in the matter of India desiring to become the mistress in her own house. Further, we contend that all the savings by cuts in the Budget of a few thousands here or a few lakhs there by the Central Legislature are as mere nothing when compared to the savings of perhaps lakhs upon lakhs or even crores of rupees that could be effected by the purchase of stores in the proper manner they should be made. What my Committee have been urging in all their various representations and interviews has in effect amounted to this: that a tinkering here and there with the rules and regulations regarding the purchase of Stores will not solve the problem. If Government are at all in earnest about it a radical alteration in the policy at present pursued is urgently necessary.

STORES PURCHASE POLICY.

Even in the matter of rules Government have disregarded, as my Committee pointed out so far back as September 1921, the conclusions of the majority of the Stores Purchase Committee and amongst whom were representatives of such important purchasing and consuming departments as the Railways, the Army and the Public Works Departments. Government chose to adopt the report of the minority consisting of the Director-General of Stores and a subordinate officer of the Munitions Board. These new rules embodied most of the reactionary features of the old rules and my Committee were obliged to regard them as entirely opposed to the interests of this country and therefore, they advised their summary rejection. Even then my Committee suggested that all purchase of stores should only be made in India and all tenders must be called for in Indian currency, meaning thereby that there should be no Stores Department in London but only a subordinate inspecting agency provided with the necessary technical staff. The view held by my Committee I may say found support from Sir Campbell Rhodes in this minute to the Railway Industries Committee. Curiously enough Government in their reply observed that they were not in a position to impose such an arrangement on the Provincial Governments. My Committee regret that they cannot accept this statement of inability on the part of the Government of India as in any way reflecting the real situation, for surely the Government of India, if not technically, have at least morally the authority to impress their policy upon the Provincial Governments. But what is more, a policy with regard to the purchase of Stores as suggested by my Committee ought certainly in the best interests of the country to find favour with the Provincial Governments and their Legislatures. The Government of India in their letter put forward the usual pleas for postponement of carrying out of such a policy viz., there was not in existence an experienced, expert and properly staffed agency in India and that the financial conditions of the country precluded the expansion of the Department to the extent that would be necessary.

"INSUPERABLE OBSTACLES."

With regard to the first plea Government cannot be unaware, as representatives of my Committee put it to the Stores Purchase Committee and as my Committee have said time after time, that Stores worth crores of rupees are purchased annually by the representatives of commercial and industrial firms in this country and that they do not find any difficulty on the score of inspection, as is alleged by the Government of India. Inspection work can safely be assigned to the various mercantile bodies as suggested by my Committee in their letter of 6th September 1923. As to the financial aspects of the proposal, my Committee cannot but feel, though they have not the advantage of inside information that the course suggested by them must ultimately prove cheaper and better than the policy followed by Government at present. My Committee are definitely of opinion that unless the policy suggested by them and which policy is supported even by some of the European Chambers of Commerce in the country is put into effect immediately there will be no appreciable change in the existing situation and there will remain the same heart-burning and the same disaffection as exist at present with regard to the indifference, supposed or real, of the Government of India on this all-important question. My Committee cannot subscribe to the view as is represented that there are insuperable obstacles in the way of such a policy being put into active operation immediately and believe that if the Government of India are actuated by an honest desire to meet the wishes of the Indian public they could arrange without much difficulty to have a Stores Purchase Department established in this country with power to invite tenders in India and in Indian currency. The High Commissioner for India may be continued in London and allowed to act as a sort of a post office for purchases and as an official to represent India at ceremonials which is practically the kind of work done by the High Commissioner for the self-governing Colonies and Dominions in London.

LOWEST TENDERS.

My Committee has drawn the attention of your Department on several occasions to the different items appearing in the half-yearly statements issued by the High Commissioner detailing cases in which the lowest tender has not been accepted by the India Office Stores Department. As my Committee pointed out in their letter of 5th May, 1923, articles like fish-bolts and nuts, dog spikes, lamps and buntings, wrought iron tubes, rubber hose, etc., etc., are being purchased in London. They expressed their surprise that hexagonal nuts worth Rs. 700, paints worth Rs. 1,000, cotton belting worth Rs. 500, etc. should have been purchased six thousand miles away from our country in spite of the fact that Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi and other markets are known to have large stocks of these. Your Department observed as regards these instances quoted by my Committee that we had omitted to establish the fact that these articles could have been obtained as cheaply from the Indian market as from the agency of Stores Department in London. My Committee replied that the onus certainly lay on the purchasing officers here to show that they did try to get the supply through importing houses in India by tender and failed. Let Government once make it clear that they will invite tenders for all supplies in India and in Rupees and both British and foreign suppliers and manufacturers will see to it in their own interest that this market is provided with a cheap and efficient supply of what they have to sell. My Committee pointed out further instances wherein the High Commissioner had placed orders in the United Kingdom for certain articles of indigenous manufacture, like cement, water-bottles, etc. Surely the Government of India need not be told by my Committee that there are now several cement manufacturing concerns in this country and they make cement of equally good quality as the best imported cement and their production is sufficient to meet the local demands. It is inconceivable that even such articles should be purchased not in India but in London. Water-bottles also were manufactured in India during the war and notwithstanding 20 per cent extra is paid to the British manufacturer over the quotation of a foreign tenderer in orders worth more than £8,000.

THE MUNITIONS BOARD.

My Committee are surprised that the Government of India should in their reply urge ignorance on the part of an individual purchasing officer and the newness of the organisation of the organisation of the Indian Stores Department in extenuation of their lapse with regard to the purchase of such stores. The Indian Stores Department, my Committee feel, is built upon the ashes of the Intelligence Department of the Munitions Board and surely Government do not want to imply that the Munitions Board did not do anything in the matter of collecting information or in the matter of disseminating intelligence in such a critical period as the country passed through then. If all that spade work had been done by the Indian Munitions Board the Indian Stores Department cannot be said to have started with a clean slate and individual officers or Depatment of Government cannot plead ignorance of the available sources of supplies in this country. It was pointed out in the letter from Government of 27th June 1923 that the Indian Stores Department was started with effect from 1st January 1922. My Committee venture to point out that as a matter of fact such a Department was started in 1917 when the Munitions Board was started as by whatever name you call it the Stores Department has presumably merely taken up the work done by the Munitions Board during the time of the war and some time after. Government seem to refer with some pride to the achievements of the newly created Stores Department in their letter of 27th June 1923. The scrutiny of indents sent to the High Commissioner for India which is put forward as one of the achievements of the Stores Department was being done in the past by the Munitions Board and it is a grievance of the commercial community that the Department has not been able to develop this process to such an extent as to eliminate the danger of orders being placed in the United Kingdom for articles which are obtainable in this country. The Government of India, however, reiterate the Department on its scrutiny of indents sent to the High Commissioner for India and bringing to the notice of indenting officers suitable sources of supplies in this country. My Committee wonder how long this process of getting information and circulating the same to Government officials will go on when the industrial development of the country is waiting for adequate nourishment and help. I apologise for addressing you at this length but I am obliged to do so as my Committee believe that it is one of the most important question to which the attention of a Member of the Government of India might well be drawn.

DELEGATE TO INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

We suggested to you some time back, in the matter of the nomination of the Employers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference that only an Indian should be nominated and you were good enough to reply that our suggestion would be taken into consideration at the time of the next nomination. At these International Conferences every country is represented, as you must be aware, by its own nationals, whether in the group of Government representatives or Employers Delegates or Employees Delegate. It is, therefore, derogatory to the self-respect of India that she alone among all the members of such important International organisation should be represented on the Conference with regard to Employers' delegation by people who are not nationals, except in the instance of Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, specially when it is remembered that there can be found Indian employers of note and eminence who can attend such Conferences on behalf of Indian employers. My Committee trust that their suggestion will be put into effect at the time of the next Conference without fail.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS.

Before I conclude, my Committee have to draw your attention to a somewhat delicate matter, and that is in regard to the presence of yourself and two of your colleagues of the Viceroy's Council at the coming Conference of Associated Chambers of Commerce. My Committee have always recognised and appreciated the interchange of views with the Members of the Government of India and considered that such interviews pave the way for a clearer understanding between the Commercial community and the Government and for a reasonable solution of important questions. My Committee cannot therefore have any objection to Members of the Government of India meeting Committees of Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations where no resolutions are passed but certain questions are merely discussed. The case of a Conference of particular section of trade where resolutions are to be moved and which are diametrically opposed to the interests of perhaps a larger section of the Commercial community stands on quite a different footing. You will noticed the different telegrams of protest sent by the Calicut Merchants, Alleppey Merchants, Cochin Merchants and the Marwari Associations with regard to this very subject. My Committee think that it would allay anxiety on the part of the Indian Commercial community if it were to be made clear that Members of Government of India will be present at the forthcoming Conference of Associated Chambers of Commerce only as visitors and their presence is not to be construed as their being in sympathy with the resolutions that may be passed at that Conference. My Committee have seen a telegram purporting to come from Delhi and published in the "Statesman" attempting to give some explanation with regard to this subject. We cannot make out if this is an official communique or an ordinary press-telegram.

With these words I have again to convey to you the thanks of my Committee for the trouble you have taken in coming to meet us and to discuss with us the questions we have placed before you in the course of my remarks.

After the Chairman's speech several questions were put to the Hon. Members by Messrs. Manu Subedar, B. F. Madon Lalji Naranji and Jamnadas Dwarkadas with regard to the method adopted about the Purchase of Stores, exemption of Government Stores from Customs Duties and supply of lists of all Stores purchased by the High Commissioner in London.

MR. A. C. CHATTERJEE'S REPLY.

The Hon. Member in reply thanked Mr. Sethna and the Members of the Committee of the Chamber for their very kind welcome to him. He echoed the view of Mr. Sethna that it was only by a full and frank discussion of the problems that interested the Mercantile and Industrial Associations as well as the Government that they could arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. For his own part, Mr. Chatterjee welcomed all opportunities of such discussions and he hoped that he would be able to meet the Chamber on many occasions in future, and that he could always count on their cordial cooperation in the common efforts for the industrial advancement of the country.

Mr. Chatterjee expressed his gratitude to the Chamber for the interest displayed by them in the Stores Purchase policy of Government. He said that far from the Government of India resenting this display of interest, they welcomed it for the subject was one in which the Government of India themselves were very keenly interested. As a proof of this, Mr. Chatterjee stated that this was one of the very few subjects on which the Government of India did not accept the unanimous recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, but decided to proceed with the development of the Indian Stores Department as their financial circumstances permitted.

Turning to the various points referred to by Mr. Sethna in his speech, Mr. Chatterjee remarked that there had been some misapprehension with regard to the attitude of the Government on the question of rupee tenders. The Government of India had not stated in their letter to the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the subject (dated the 27th June 1923) that there were *insuperable* obstacles in the way of the adoption of this policy. On the other hand, the Government of India had admitted that the principle had many advantages. They had pointed out the practical difficulties in giving effect to it at the present time. They had at the same time stated that they would bear the matter in mind and reconsider it when conditions were more favourable to its adoption. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chatterjee stated, in some cases such as the purchase of paper, a comparison was actually made between quotations in India and quotations in England after converting the latter into a rupee basis. Mr. Chatterjee then pointed out that in saying that the Government of India could not impose any arrangement of this nature on provincial Governments, they were merely referring to the actual constitutional position and they did not intend to suggest that if they accepted the policy, they could not commend it to provincial Governments.

With regard to inspection, Mr. Chatterjee emphasized the difference between the Commercial purchases, to which a reference had been made by M. Sethna, and the bulk of purchases on behalf of Government. For instance a very large proportion of Government purchases was for the Railways where any defect in the quality of the goods might endanger the lives and safety of millions of railway passengers. He reminded the Chamber that, as a matter of fact, even for the purchases that were made by Government now in India, they had to establish a Metallurgical Inspection Department at Jamshedpur and a Test House at Calcutta. When funds permitted the Government of India hoped to establish another Test House in Bombay.

On the question of financial difficulties, Mr. Chatterjee gave a brief history of the growth of the Indian Stores Department. He pointed out how the demand made on behalf of the Department for 1922-23 had been reduced by 50 per cent by the Legislative Assembly. Even the amount that had been granted by the Assembly could not be spent on account of the appointment of the Retrenchment Committee and the general policy adopted in deference to the wishes of the Legislature of stopping all new expenditure until the Retrenchment Committee had completed their review. As is well-known, the Retrenchment Committee suggested that the Department should mark time but the Government of India came to the conclusion after careful deliberation that in the interest of economy in purchase as well as the development of the country, it was necessary to extend the operation of the Department as circumstances permitted. The Department was therefore just beginning its work and time should be given to it for extension and development before any unfavourable criticism was made. Mr. Chatterjee denied that the Indian Stores Department was built upon the ashes of the Intelligence Department of the Munitions Board. He pointed out how the talent had been gathered together by the Munitions Board scattered soon after the war was over and how there had been a lapse of some years before the Indian Stores Department could be organised. Moreover, war-time experience was not a certain guide with regard either to intelligence or to actual purchases in normal peace time. Mr. Chatterjee illustrated his point by reference to the complaint made regarding the purchase of cement and Water-bottles in England. He explained that the cement referred to was meant for the Madras Marine Department and owing to the nature of the climate had to be supplied in casks lined with waterproof paper. The Indian Stores Department has been trying to interest cement manufactures in India in the manufacture of barrels for this purpose, and until this was done it would continue to be necessary to obtain cement, for use in climates where rain was frequent, from abroad and secured in barrels.

SLOW DEVELOPMENT.

With regard to water-bottles, Mr. Chatterjee explained that owing to the varied contetnts of the bottles such as tea, soup, coffee, milk, and chlorinated water, they had to be of enamelled iron with a felt covering. Such bottles are not made in India now although the Indian Stores Department had been trying to interest manufacturers in the matter. The bottles that were made in India during the war time were affected chemically by the contents and although they had to be used during the war, they would not be accepted by consumers in peace time.

Mr. Chatterjee then explained that owing to the slow development of the Indian Stores Department so far the scrutinising of indents prior to their being sent home had been confined to textile purchases. He mentioned by reference to the recently published Annual Report of the Indian Stores Department that the total value of the textile purchases through the Indian Stores Department had been over fifty-nine lakhs in the period from January to March, 1922 and nearly one crore and sixty-five lakhs of rupees during the financial year of 1922-23. Of the total value of the Purchases made in the market during these periods no less than 76 per cent. respectively were goods manufactured in India. On the whole, there can be no doubt that the effect of the operations of the Department so far as textile goods were concerned, has been to divert to Indian Manufacturers a considerable volume of business which had previously gone abroad. This result was obtained even though purchases were made more cheaply than would have been the case had the non-Indian markets been resorted to.

Mr. Chatterjee emphasised the point that the Stores Department had to justify itself to provincial Governments, to other Departments of the Government of India and to the Legislature. It was gradually doing this. Slow progress has been a handicap in many ways; but it had one advantage, namely it has been possible to bestow sufficient care in selecting a personnel which would combine efficiency with integrity. He hoped that Government would be able further to develop the Department in future and to entrust to it the purchase of various classes of goods on behalf of large consuming Departments.

Mr. Chatterjee trusted that the Chambers and other merchantile and industrial bodies would continue to evince the interest in the matter and thus help Government in the furtherance of their policy.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS' MEETING.

In reply to the various questions asked by members of the Committee, Mr. Chatterjee stated that under consideration the Government of India had the question of the pay-ment of import duty on Government stores. As regards purchases in England he said that the present High Commissioner, Mr. D. M. Dal, was devoting a great deal of personal attention to this matter and the Chamber could rest assured that the interests of India were safe in the hands of Mr. Dalal.

In the question of the selection of delegates for the International Labour Conference, Mr. Chatterjee did not admit that any of the delegates sent hitherto could be described as foreigners. In the matter of selection Government were bound by the provisions of the Treaty which enjoined the selection of persons after consultation with representatives of Associations of employers and workers. The suggestion made by the Chamber would certainly merit consideration but Mr. Chatterjee thought that Government would be in a very much better position to make their nomination if an All India Federation of employers could be organised for this purpose.

On the question raised regarding Mr. Chatterjee's proposed attendance at the forthcoming meetings of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, Mr. Chatterjee stated that he did not agree with the Honourable Mr. Sethna that there was any real distinction between his attendance at meetings of committees of chambers and his attendance as an invited guest at the meetings of the Associated Chambers. He was going there as a guest and would probably speak only if he was allowed to do so and only in order to clear misapprehensions or to explain Government policy. His attendance could in no way be interpreted as expressing the sympathy or otherwise of Government with any views put forward in Resolutions or during the debate. Mr. Chatterjee spoke for himself but he believed that his colleagues shared his views in this respect.

Mr. Chatterjee in conclusion again thanked the Chairman and the members of the Committee for the opportunity they had given him to meet them and to explain Government policy and for the patient hearing they had accorded to him.

The meeting terminated after the Hon. Mr. Sethna had again thanked the Hon. Member for the interview given by him to the Committee.

OUR DUTY AT COCANADA.

The Swarajists wherever they put up candidates have had striking success. This was only to be expected. The electorate could not but prefer them to the candidates who opposed them. In returning them with overwhelming majorities, the electorate has given its unmistakable condemnation of the policy of cooperation. How could there be the least hesitation on the part of the voters to prefer Congress workers and leaders who stood by Mahatmaji in his campaign to those who sided with Government wholeheartedly or otherwise? How could the electorate give their votes to men who opposed the National Programme of Non-Co-operation and assisted in the measures of the Government against Non-Cooperators? The undoubted success of the Swarajists in the elections while it clearly means a popular condemnation of the policy of cooperation does not, however, mean either that the Swarajist programme is right or that the people have endorsed that programme as against Mahatmaji's programme.

The Moderates supported cooperation. The Swarajists appealed to the electorate in the name of the Congress and Non-Cooperation. The answer was inevitable. The electorate was not asked the question whether they preferred the Swarajist programme to that of the people who stood by the Gandhian programme. Indeed the Swarajists' single aim was to avoid this contest and that is why they struggled for and finally obtained the permission of the Congress to go to the polls, thereby restricting the issue between themselves on the one hand and the Moderates and Loyalists on the other. Though however the Swarajists' success cannot by any means be interpreted to be an endorsement of their programme against Non-Cooperation, the natural result of the Swarajists' activities will be to divert the hopes and the attention of the people from self-reliant constructive activity of the Non-Cooperation programme to the fight in the Councils. It is only too easy to draw away a nation suffering under the effects of slavery to the path of reaction and dependence and to the ways and methods of weakness from the difficult path of courage and endurance. The propaganda of the Swaraj Party has done harm enough, but the people have still not been entirely drawn away. They still refuse to hope for anything from the Councils or any programme therein. While yet it is not too late we should clearly reiterate the Gandhian programme including complete dissociation from the Legislatures and go on with the constructive work with redoubled vigour. The present Congress position is full of ambiguity so far as the people are concerned, which if not removed will lead to a gradual dissolution of the Non-Cooperation programme.

The policy should be clearly laid down. Without the background and the atmosphere of Non-Cooperation as Gandhiji conceived it, there is no chance for building up this nation. At Cocanada the policy of those who stand by the programme should be made clear and the Congress should be asked to endorse it. The great programme initiated by Mahatmaji and adopted by the people of India is the only way to freedom and national emancipation. We cannot permit it to be thrown into the lumber heap of lost enterprises.

The fruits of Mahatmaji's work and the nation's sacrifices can of course never be lost. But as living programme of action giving intensive and exclusive shape to the national will, it is sought to put an end to it and to revert to politics of the pre-Gandhian type of course modified to suit pre-changed times. The Gandhian programme is sought to be broken up by the forces which were fed upon it and still derive their strength from it. The difficulty in that very programme defending the programme against such assaults is therefore doubled.

The first clear call of this reaction was sounded when at Calcutta in November 1922, one of the Swarajist leaders addressing the Bengal Khilafat Conference said that our national work cannot be based on love but must be built upon hatred and retaliation. Hatred and weakness are the double Key-notes of the new reaction. Our own failings—the failings of the party that stands by the programme of Mahatma Gandhi after his incarceration have given strength to the forces that seek to undermine it. It is not that there was no opposition when he was himself conducting the campaign. But he carried a spiritual atmosphere with him wherever he went and it frustrated all efforts at opposition. If any one questioned the validity of his doctrine of goodwill to all and self-suffering, before the consuming power of his smile all such doubts evaporated. On the other hand now our failings give an added strength to such attacks. Against the Khadi ideal and the Charkha are set the Swadeshi ideal and the mills. The emphasis on spirituality and non-violence is deliberately sought to be removed. The nation is asked to turn to obstruction and other parliamentary action as against Non-Cooperation demonstration, foreign propaganda and retaliation as against self-reliant construction and suffering. The natural consequences of this alteration of spirit and change of emphasis are bound to be quick and fatal. It is our clear duty to save ourselves before it is too late from lapsing back into pre-Gandhian political life and to keep the fire of Non-Cooperation and the spirit of revolution unquenched until the goal is reached. So long as we are convinced that the Gandhian programme is the only way out of the moral, economic, and political slavery that is killing us, our clear course is to stick to it and pursue in it. Whether we find immediate success or not, whether our progress be quick or slow, as long as we are certain that other paths cannot take us to emancipation or strength but only to further weakness and dependence, we are bound to pursue the Gandhian programme. Whether Congress stands by and reiterates the programme of Non-Co-operation or not, our duty is plain and that is to stand by it. But it is our first duty to put the issue clearly before the Congress and get its answer even as Mahatmaji put it before the Congress at Calcutta in spite of the strongest opposition.

We gave permission to those who clamoured to go back to the Councils and complained that the Congress and its influence stood in the way of their plans. They are now free to make their experiments at obstruction as the Moderates experimented at co-operatio. But the people would be committing a fatal blunder now in stopping their own work because the Dasites are trying obstruction. We should refuse to be parties to the Council programme of the Swarajists as to the Moderates' plan of co-operation. We should go on with our own programme without minding the new plans of Swarajists' obstruction as we did before without minding the plans of the co-operators. The constructive programme is the only way to salvation. Unless we build up popular organisation and shape and discipline ourselves into a strong, united and self-reliant people we cannot succeed in the peaceful revolution that we are conducting.

If we fulfil it we will automatically dissolve the Government which we are seeking to destroy. All other aggressive steps such as the final steps of Non-Co-operation or general civil disobedience depend on this preparation even as a student's examination depends on his previous studies. Even as real education depends on one's studies and not upon the examination, the real work is the constructive programme and not civil disobedience or any other of the final stages of the campaign which will follow as a natural consequence of resistance to the will of a nation that has attained strength. For carrying on this work of construction the political and spiritual background of Gandhian Non-Co-operation is absolutely essential. Construction by co-operation will push the day of emancipation further and further away. Construction by obstruction is a futile idea. To feed the nation on hopes of freedom from work of any sort in the Councils is fatal to constructions effect and the development of the will to suffer which are essential for the Gandhian revolution.—"Young India."

PRESIDENTS OF CONFERENCES AT COCANADA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Dec. 4.

Maulana Hussain Ahmed of Karachi, has been elected president of the Cocanada session of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema. The Khadi Exhibition will be opened on 25th December at 8 a.m.

The provinces of Karnatak and Burma alone have so far asked for separate kitchens; the Punjab, Delhi, Assam, Bengal and Bombay have not yet replied. Mr. Jiranlal of Rajahmundry is arranging free boarding for Gujerati delegates.

The first All India Volunteers' conference will be held under the presidency of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. No delegate fee will be charged. The Students' Conference will be presided over by Acharya Gidwani.

An exhibition of newspapers and periodicals will also be held. Sir T. Sadasivaiyer will preside over the Social Conference. Dewan Bahadur R. Venkatratnamnaidu is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani passed Rajahmundry (on his way to Benares) via Madras and Bombay. He said he was not hopeful of his election.

DEFAMATION PETITION AGAINST SJT. C. R. DAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

A telegram from Pirozpur, Barisal, under date December 3rd states "To-day before Rai Satyendranath Roy Chaudhuri Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate, Sardar Mahafeezuddin Ahmed, a mookhtear and an Assembly candidate filed a defamation petition under sec. 500 against Deshabandhu Das for declaring him a Swarajya candidate. The petition will be put up on 6th December before the S. D. O. who is now absent on tour."

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad reached here yesterday by the Punjab Mail.

COUNCIL OF REGENCY FOR TRIPURA STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGARTALA, Dec. 4.

A despatch from the Government announces that in the place of the Council of regency for the Tripura State, an administrative Council has been appointed with Prince Nabadwip Chandra as the President and 4 members including Rai Jyotish Chandra Sen Bahadur of the Bengal Civil Service as the Vice-President. The portfolios will be divided amongst the members. The Council will act under the supervision of the Imperial Government through the Political Agent.

The Burma Legislative Council rejected by 31 votes to 24 a motion proposed by the leader of the Independent Nationalists urging the abolition of the post of Director of Publicity.—A. P.

A resolution in the Burma Legislative Council expressing the opinion that the publication by Government of the proceedings of Finance Committee violated the Council's standing orders was ruled out of order.—A. P.

Presiding at a meeting of the Calcutta League of Women Workers, Her Excellency Lady Lytton congratulated the league on the valuable work performed since its inauguration in February and urged all women to join.—A. P.

The Dacca division Mahomedan constituency of the Assembly has returned Messrs. Ahmezamun Chaudhury and Khajeh Abdul Karim. The latter is a member of the Swarajya Party.—A. P.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI ON COUNCIL ENTRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABED, Dec. 4.

In the course of his address in a public meeting at Allahabad, Maulana Shaukat Ali referring to Council entry said that in his view, no substantial good could come out of the present Legislative bodies but they had to consent to the Council entry party's programme in view of the fact that those who were determined to adopt it were their sincere friends and workers and so they could not do anything but make a compromise in the matter. If he was to vote he would vote for the candidate who would give a pledge that he would refuse to take oath in the councils.

SWADESHI SEWING THREAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 5.

The local Calico Mills of Seth Ambalal Sarabhai have done great service to the cause of Swadeshi by manufacturing high class swadeshi sewing thread on balls and reels out of their own mill spun yarn. This thread is the first of its kind in the Indian market and is available in white and different colours. Sjt Maganlal Gandhi of the Satyagraha Ashram writing about it, in "Young India" and "Navjivan" has recommended its use in preparation of khadi clothes.

ELECTIONS IN BEHAR AND ORISSA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Dec. 4.

The election results of Bihar and Orissa except in a few cases are not yet known. Mr. S. N. Sahay had been elected by the Patna University constituency and Babu Chandi Pat Sahay by the Patna Division Landholders' constituency. Mr. M. S. Das C. I. E. of Cuttack is reported to have been elected. Mr. Nirshu Narayan Sinha will also probably be returned.

As regards the Assembly seats the success of Khan Bahadur Sarafraj Hussain Khan and Mr. Devki Prasad Sinha has been assured.

NUNDYDROOG STRIKE CONTINUES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

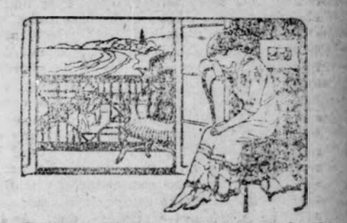
DORGAUM, Dec. 4.

The strike at Nundydroog mine continues. More men are coming out and the strikers now number about one thousand. The strikers persuaded the Indian clerks employed at the mine offices not to work, but Europeans and Anglo-Indians are not molested although inconvenienced by the strike of sweepers. Other mines are not affected. Armed police patrolled the Coody Lines and other places, but no disturbance has been reported.

A Limbdi correspondent writes:—

Under the presidentship of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, a meeting was held on the 27th ultimo for presenting an address to Mr. D. V. Vyas I.C.S. The Dewan Saheb of Wankaner read an address on behalf of the Brahmins of Zalawad. The Thakore Saheb referred to the question of the "gras" and said he was willing to appoint Mr. Devachandar as the arbitrator. On the occasion he gave a munificent donation of Rs. 5,000 the Boarding Fund. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to His Highness and other guests.

In Rajashahi division Mahomedan constituency, M. K. Ahmed, the sitting member of the Legislative Assembly has been returned with 2477 votes defeating Syed Masjid Baksh, Swarajist candidate, who polled 2035 votes.



WHAT GIRLS MUST DO

When They Lose Energy and Looks.

When you girls are tired and breathless, your heart thumping if you run upstairs, play a game of tennis or climb a hill, Mother Nature is warning you that you must make more blood. You have been using up your strength too fast. You are pale and sallow. You do not eat enough, because your appetite is too capricious to enjoy plain, wholesome food.

All this points to the same thing. You are bloodless—anaemic is the medical word. You can be brighter, more active, prettier, in a very short time if you can only get more blood and better blood.

But how? you ask. It is easy. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make blood faster than anything else, and they improve your appetite and digestion because they thus enable you to use your food and like it. You will feel the benefit as soon as you begin taking them, and if you want new vitality and more nerve tonic and beautifier that never fails—do not delay.

Go to-day to your chemist and ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, at Rs. 2/- for a bottle (Rs. 11/- for six).

Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

LITERATURE AND ART

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

"ELEMENTARY EDUCATION FOR INDIAN BOYS". By Dr. V. Varahanarasimham, with an appreciation by The Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani. Saraswati Publishing House, Rajamundry. P. 120. Price Rs. 2/-.

Compared to other countries India suffers from a paucity of books on education. The number of these is small but the number of books written by Indians themselves, particularly those engaged in the work of teaching, is smaller still. It is, therefore, that we welcome the above work. The author is an inspecting officer under the Madras Education Department and is therefore well qualified to speak from first hand knowledge. India is an agricultural country. This fact seems to have been lost sight of by those who framed its educational policy; otherwise elementary education in this country would not have been what it is to-day. It is too literary and but ill-adapted to the needs of the villagers. The consequence is its failure, which is generally admitted by the Government. A repetition of the anomalies already discredited will be disastrous. The author is, therefore, well-advised in examining the existing defects, suggesting reforms and setting forth the principles on which they should be based. He advocates "a rational system of elementary education." Literacy is not a synonym for knowledge and education. There are Indian peasants who cannot read or write but whose education is admirable. The three R's in themselves can do very little and it is wise to recognise their limitations. The emphasis on rural education is timely. The author urges the appointment, in every village school, of an agricultural graduate to arouse interest "in the farmer-boy for his calling and enable him to rehabilitate village life and make the village a Bournville or a Port Sunlight." He insists upon every pupil learning the calling by which he is to live.

The purpose served by school gardens is two-fold-utilitarian and educational. In some schools the latter object is entirely lost sight of. As the author says "The real purpose of a school garden should be to educate the children and not merely to show them how they may produce vegetables and flowers." Citizenship lessons should be an important item in every scheme of education and "every village boy should be taught the element of democratic ideals, Representation, Local Self-Government, Village and Taluk Councils and Administration, Unions and Punchayats, and the qualities and duties required of every individual to successfully discharge the obligations he owes to the State."

The author is dissatisfied with the teachers in elementary schools. He thinks they are too conservative and lethargic to do any good. An agricultural graduate who has received some training in Pedagogy at a Training School or a trained teacher who has been to an Agricultural College "is the only type that can give satisfactory results." Finally the author appeals to teachers to dedicate themselves to their work and not think of their salaries. He seems to believe that the State has done its duty by the elementary teacher and that it is the turn of the latter to do his duty by the State.

"So far as the teachers of elementary schools are concerned, it is gratifying to note that the State has not lagged behind in taking up the subject of the amelioration of their condition so that it is only teachers that have now to approximate to their ideal."

A serious drawback of Dr. Varahanarasimham's tractate is the profuseness of its quotations. The general plan of the work is that the author says a few lines on a particular subject and then lets somebody else speak. Quotations are sometimes useful but there is a limit to them. This limit the author has crossed.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

THE INDIAN WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT (VIII OF 1923). By A. G. Clow I.C.S., Printed at the Pioneer Press, Allahabad pp. 190 Price not mentioned.

The Indian Workmen's Compensation Act comes into force on 1st July 1924 and it extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas and also it has been extended to Berar by the Government of India (Foreign and Political Department) Notification dated 16th May, 1923. In spite of the efforts made by those who drafted the Act to so frame it as to enable "men without any expert legal knowledge, the employer and his workman, to see for themselves whether in any particular case compensation is due, and if so, what the compensation amounts to," the Act is not a simple one. As observed by Mr. Clow in his preface to the book, the very endeavour to leave as few opportunities for litigation as possible has resulted in a large amount of detail requiring close reading of every provision and constant reference to other provisions. Anticipating the difficulties that are likely to present themselves to the workman and his employer or their legal advisers when the Act will come into force and occasions will arise to refer to it, Mr. Clow has made through this book an attempt to present a fairly complete view of the scope and intention of the Act. The text of the Act forms a part of the book but it is preceded by six chapters defining the terms 'employers' and 'workmen' and explaining the conditions governing compensation, the scales of compensation, the procedure in claims for [illegible] and subsequent proceedings. [illegible] the Government of India with the purchase of Stores has been engaging the attention of [illegible] Munitions Board did not do anything in the matter of [illegible] Government do not want to imply that after converting the latter into a rupee basis. [illegible] Lions in India and quotations in [illegible] securing the services of [illegible] England [illegible] rected the activities of [illegible] This enterprise will assuredly bring it once [illegible] Exhibition. The exhibitions in the city provide an occasion for review of artistic activities that will be attempted later on.

(Continued in Column 3.)

tiously and this will prove a very useful handbook to employers and workmen or their legal advisers as well as to the Commissioners that may be appointed by the local Governments to deal with and decide cases for compensation under this Act. For practical purposes the treatment is exhaustive, although the inclusion of a brief history of the law of compensation together with the special features of the Compensation Acts of other countries would have been more helpful to the students of the subject. The index given at the end of the book is carefully prepared, but the paragraphs in the introductory chapters are without headings which could have certainly made reference still easier and also would have provided some relief to the reader's eyes.

When the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act was passed the "Bombay Chronicle" pointed out certain defects in it. The greatest of these defects is that the Act requires the workman to serve a written notice on the employer as soon as possible and before the former has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured. Many injured workmen are likely to fail to take this first step and thus may be deprived wholly or in part of the compensation to which they would be otherwise legally entitled. Instances are known of women, employed in mills where the employers have voluntarily instituted the maternity allowance system, having failed to apply for that allowance on account of their ignorance and illiteracy, though handbills were distributed among the workpeople when the system was introduced. Most men workers are no better than woman workers in this respect. Moreover, at present, according to the Annual Report of the Inspectors of Factories (*Vide* Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories in Bengal for 1921 and Report for Bihar and Orissa for 1921), a certain number of accidents are not reported and others cannot be investigated at once owing to shortage of staff. Add to this the unorganised condition of Labour in this country, the need therefore for making the workmen acquainted with the main provisions of the Act becomes obvious. The book under review, however useful it may be in its own way, is of little use to those who are vitally interested in the question of compensation. Notwithstanding its pretensions to simplicity the Act lays down a cumbrous procedure, quite unsuited to the present condition of Labour, and expects the workmen to do what can be reasonably expected from a more educated organised class of people. More responsibility ought to be thrown on the shoulders of the employer and no loophole should be left for him to take undue advantage of the workman's ignorance and illiteracy. This glaring defect must be remedied at an early date. Meanwhile the provincial organisations of the All India Trade Union Congress would be well-advised in issuing and distributing broadcast leaflets in vernaculars containing instructions to workmen with regard to claims for compensation.

EDUCATION OF THE CHILD.

Home and School: By Prof. M.M. Gidwan M.A.

New Education pamphlets:—

1. Childhood in Chains.

2. Childhood out of Chains or Self-government in Schools. By the same author.

We now have a right man at the right task. While advanced States and peoples are mainly educational in their purpose, the Government of India is only military in its outlook and its methods. Consequently the system of education promoted and maintained has all the vices of a condemned system. It gives no education. It mainly creates clerks and slaves. Thus the fountainhead of a people's progress remains poisoned. Therefore, the first need of India is educational reform which, to our writer is a change in the spirit and methods of education, and not merely schemes of primary and compulsory education. To improve or liberate a people we must liberate its children. But they are now in chains. Therefore his *mantra* is to freedom from the pernicious influences of three agencies amongst whom the State and its inspectors are either sergeants or spies, the teachers are tyrants, and the parents are illiterates and ill-tempered persecutors. Further they are enslaved by an ignorant or selfish society and sacrificed to an all-avenging goddess of examination. Then they must be educated in schools where their spontaneous activity must be allowed full play and fostered. They should be helped to take to the path of self-activity, self-reliance, and self-expression. In short instead of their creative impulses, instinct and reasoning power being suppressed, the aught to be allowed to create, to express and to govern themselves, the teachers in school, and the parents at home being there to observe and guide, not to beat or to abuse. The tyrant's part must be eliminated. Every healthy child has a desire for growth and acquisition. We have only to strengthen his faculties by giving him fresh outlook if it is dull, and by creating refreshing surroundings, if they are depressing just as it is necessary to give him fresh air, sunshine, and nature's beauties. This is a culture of the energy which is already in the child. It is to be awakened and made full and vigorous by providing situations of interest and joy which evoke it and make it realise its power. Thus we must let the child develop itself from inside and not make it by marring it. Externalism in the form of fear, imposition, repression and *ne varietur* timetable and examinations must be dropped. Allow him to hold his head high, and hand high from his childhood, and then no power on earth can bully him. This problem can be solved by allowing children to play and work freely and to associate [illegible] regard to [illegible] progressive and powerful. The "sit-still-and-listen" system of education must go. Choice of subjects and time-tables must be left to children. The teacher should note their progress and be a living referee. They do not want nor should be given lead in every matter, only then they will help themselves and make themselves.

These booklets are the first vigorous and lucid exposition of our educational needs. Not that others have not realised our failures in education, but the present writer is out as a missionary to spread and to work out the new ideas which have been developed by Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Froebel, Montessori, and other modern representatives of their methods. The neglect of the child and of child psychology in the system of education is a crime on the part of the State, the teacher and the parents. It must be remedied. This alone will save Indian youths and hence India socially, politically and economically.

The author gives graphic accounts of how anything savouring of national greatness or heroes is tabooed in Government schools of how teacher himself is a slave, of students who neglect physique, of the position of primary teachers intellectually, financially and morally, and has touched many other points in our defective dictionary of education.

We hope he will help us by spreading these ideas and by creating model schools which others may copy.

HANDBOOK FOR TEACHERS.

SHIKSHAN CHANDRIKA. By Mr. H. G. Anjaria, Superintendent, Bombay Municipal Gujarati Schools.

The book is the result of Mr. Anjaria's experience and close observation as a teacher and reflects credit on the writer for his laborious studies in the systems of education followed in advanced countries. Mr. Anjaria has laid due stress on the noble calling of a teacher, which calling has unfortunately been reduced to a synonym for poverty and unremitting toil. The author wants every teacher to keep before his *mind's* eye the fact that he is expected to develop all the latent faculties in a child, paying particular attention to his physical culture. As this book is meant as a guide for teachers who are entrusted with the educational training of children attending vernacular first five standards, the author has discreetly avoided the temptation of drifting into the philosophical disquisition on the psychological and ethical aspects of child mentality and education. Mr. Anjaria would have done well if he had impressed on the mind of the teacher the necessity of inculcating the sentiment of love for the country in the child as he has asked him (teacher) to embark on his calling with a determination to lead a pure and unsullied life. The book is in four parts and deals with the subjects required to be taught in various classes. It is priced at Re. 1-12-0.

MYSTICISM.

"Bustan-ul-Arifin", by Syed Muhammad Abid Miyan, Khilafat Office, Bombay. Pp. 720. Price Rs. 5.

This voluminous book deals with the different aspects of Islamic mysticism, such as piety, love of God, unworldliness, and lays great stress on developing the right kind of faith and achieving cardinal virtues. The book is interspersed with beautiful quotations from religious books and the sayings of Islamic saints. It is written in the old style peculiar to the Maulavis, and there are things in it which will be unpalatable to the English-educated men whose Western realism is sure to clash with what is to them the unscientific side of the present-day mysticism of Islam. But in spite of this the whole book will prove an interesting reading.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

"MARANIYU IRELAND". By Jhaverchand Meghani. Published by the "Saurashtra". Ranpur. Price As. 12.

This is the fourth of the series of books published by the "Sourashtra" the well-known Gujarati Weekly, of Kathiawar. As the title of the book denotes, it is a history of the Irish struggle, since Ireland became desperate in her desire to fight for the attainment of liberty. It is written in a vivid style. The early history of the struggle receives little attention, and only the most important years before the Union of 1801 are mentioned and the ruin of Ireland after the Union described. The book deals in detail with the Irish history of the last 25 years describing incidents like the formation of the Gaelic League, the conception of the "Sinn Fein" movement, and the establishment of Sinn Fein organisations. The book brings us down to the events of March 1923, and includes a description of the present position and of the attitude of De'Valera.

In the present circumstances of India, it is necessary that there should be vernacular literature of this sort. The histories of the struggles of different countries for independence and the lives of the prominent leaders of such struggles should be written. This book thus serves a great purpose, and the "Saurashtra" has been rendering service to the Kathiawar (Gujarat) by the publication of such books.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

LORD SHAFTSBURY. By J. L. Hammond & Barbara Hammond. Published by Constable & Co., London. Price 12s. net.

MEDICAL PROFESSION IN INDIA. By Sir Patrick Hehir. Published by Henry Frowde, Hodder & Stoughton. Price 7/6.

INDEPENDENT INDIA. By D. V. Kelkar. Published by Girgaum Publishing Co., Bombay. Price As. 4.

PAIGAME-AMAL. By Maulvi Haji Mahomed Hassan. Published by the Central Khilafat Press, Bombay. Price As. 4.

(Continued from Column 4.)

again life and popularity. There is at present no one more competent and more sympathetic to awaken the city to realise that art is an "educational necessity" than Captain Gladstone Solomon. The Brotherhood, by [illegible] and convenient routine. That [illegible] the after-thought [illegible] the Exhibition.

ART NOTES.

THE CITY'S ARCHITECTURE.

The general apathy and the irresponsible undertakings of the majority of those who direct building activities in the city have brought about a state of affairs where architecture is regarded as a pleasant theory impossible as a working hypothesis. It is true that this atmosphere of indifference is largely due to the attitude of the architects in the city who have, it must now be frankly stated, too tamely submitted to the existing order of things. Architecture has not received the uncompromising support which it is their business to provide. They have more often than not preferred to be dominated by interests and agencies obviously ignorant of, and indifferent if not definitely antagonistic, to architecture. The result is reflected in the manner in which the public bodies controlling the building activities in the city have been allowed to ignore the claims of architecture. The Bombay Improvement Trust, the Bombay Municipality, the Port Trust, the Bombay Development Department, the P. W. D. are apparently the bodies entrusted with large-scale building activities. Have they a policy by which they can effectively recruit all the available architectural talent in the city? Have they ever examined dispassionately the architectural resources and the opportunities clamoured for so continuously by those who see the architectural possibilities of the city being rapidly extinguished by the commercial contractor and the speculative builder?

An Overdue Recognition.

The letter from the Municipal Commissioner to the Director of Public Instruction published some time ago in this journal granting licenses to such of the students of the Sir J. J. School of Art as obtain the Government Diploma in Architecture and produce "satisfactory evidence" from a "recognised Bombay Architect of Standing" that the student has had practical training under him for a period of at least three years with "definite details of the building construction works on which he was engaged and the cost thereof" may be regarded as a modest beginning of the recognition, long deferred and overdue, by public bodies of the legitimate place of architects and architecture in the building activities of the city. If the city's artistic future is to be assured the architects must decide to proceed much further than that. Such terms as "satisfactory evidence" and recognised "Bombay Architect of standing" require more explicit definition and the general qualifications of the prospective architects and builders require a common policy that would destroy the scope for conflict between the various bodies and the danger of injustice and intrigues. The work should be taken up without delay.

Art Exhibitions.

Art exhibitions no longer appear to be an occasional novelty. They may soon form a habit. That is where the danger lies. That is why we must now expect and demand from the organisers something more than the random shows we have uptil now been accustomed to tolerate as a necessity. The associations and the individuals who organise these shows must now realise the importance of regulating them by a clearer concentration of their efforts towards specific aims and purposes, that is essential for fruitful efficiency as well as for significance. They have a two-fold duty to perform, towards the artists and towards the community. They have not only vaguely to "encourage" or "patronise" the artists, they have to guide them as well. They have not only to open the doors to the community, they have to understand its artistic requirements as well. The Exhibition organised by the Bombay Art Society, judged from these standards, cannot be regarded as a satisfactory achievement. It is not a new organisation. Its long experience ought to enable it to attack more vigorously than it has hitherto done the inertia and the ignorance so common among those who decorate its long list of members. Or, is it that it is too old to profit by its experience? If it is not, there is more than ample material in the present Exhibition to show how its antiquated methods, its failure to attract the assistance of the right type of men and women for its work and the indifference towards popular requirements have placed the artists in Bombay at an enormous disadvantage. The artists of the generation that has passed are now beginning to realise their mistakes and the coming generation are beginning to feel that the clamour for "patronage" which these exhibitions are commonly presumed to interpret and the futile publicity may easily degenerate into humiliating intrigues and compromises which devitalise their art.

The Bombay Room.

The Exhibition organised by the Bombay School of Art, the "Bombay Room" particularly, is an instructive contrast. There is not only definite arrangement and presentment of exhibits, there is definite intention and purpose as well as a definite progress revealed by them. The artists have felt that they have secured an opportunity to interpret, the community has felt that the artists are interpreting something worthy of their interpretation and the Government as an educational authority have shown that they are aware of the necessity of these opportunities. The opportunities to the students are a three-fold victory. The students and the School, the community and the Government all share it.

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood.

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood deserves the appreciation of all those who feel convinced that the "artistic activities in the city should be its asset and the artistic needs of the community must be recognised as an educational necessity." The Arts and Crafts Exhibition they have organised is a bold enterprise. Nothing is achieved by timid and convenient routine. That

OUR DUTY AT COCANADA.

ELEPHANT HUNTING AT MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, Dec. 3

The programme of the second day in connection with elephant capture at Karapoor during Their Excellencies' visit to Mysore consisted of the roping of elephants that were driven into the enclosure the previous day. H.E. the Viceroy accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja and their parties arrived at 8/30 a.m. at the roping stockade and in their presence one big tusker and four smaller ones were roped. The metnod of doing this was most interesting, if a bit cruel to the captive animals themselves, which, by series of manoeuvres, are pushed individually in between two tame elephants into a convenient position, when mahouts from the ground outside the stockade tie the rear legs of the elephants by stout handmade hemp ropes to reliable posts of the stockade. A rope is then slipped on the head of the tied elephant by a Mahout on a tame one and then the animals one by one are taken out, escorted by three trained elephants, one on each side and one behind, into a place where it will be conveniently trained to do useful work.

H. E. the Viceroy expressed himself as being greatly pleased with the whole operation and particularly with the dexterity of the Mahouts and their animals in handling the wild beasts. At the command of H.H. the Maharaja, the Conservator of Forests presented a gold mounted bamboo clapper used for frightening elephants during the drive on behalf of the local shikaries to H. E. the Viceroy and a silver mounted one to his staff. In the course of the day, 16 select elephants were roped and in the evening about ten old cows with young ones were released as being unfit for use.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS Dec. 4.

The Annual Convocation of the Madras University, the first one under the new regime since the passing of the Madras University Act, was held this evening at the Senate House, H. E. the Chancellor presiding. The Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and other members of the Senate were present. Altogether 103 graduates wearing their respective gowns and hoods were present to receive their degrees and diplomas while 790 received them in absentia. The special feature of this year's convocation was the presence of a larger number of lady graduates than in the previous year, there being nearly 50 of them personally to receive the honour. 12 candidates received diplomas in economics, and 22 students received titles in oriental learning including 4 Mahomedans.

Presentation of the degrees and diplomas being over, Dewan Bahadur R. Venkatram Naidu one of the prominent educationists of southern India delivered an impressive address to the graduates. The striking passage of his speech was a reference to the late Dr. William Miller to whose character and invaluable services to their Alma Mater the speaker paid a glowing [illegible] mourned to go back to the Councils and com- [illegible] would give a pledge that he would refuse [illegible] plained that the Congress and its influence [illegible] of preparatory developments furnished an occasion for much satisfaction. The speaker concluded with an exhortation to the graduates to dedicate their lives to duty.

and cooperation of light love and life from the heart of Britain to the heart of India.

The speaker next referred to the loss sustained by the University by the death of Sir K. Srinivasa Iyenger, formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Referring to the University Reorganisation [illegible] the [illegible] that [illegible] and residential [illegible] the candidate who [illegible]

BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN INSULIN

People suffering from Diabetes recently had a ray of hope in the announcements about Insulin. Whatever its curative qualities Insulin is very costly and is almost a luxury. Great care is required in its use otherwise it may prove dangerous. It has now been found that Insulin deteriorates in effectiveness in the Indian climate. Therefore Insulin is out of the question as a cure for Diabetes in this country.

DIABETES CAN BE CURED.

ASUGARI

THE SAFE, SURE AND CHEAP CURE,

Discovered by Kavi Vinod, Vaidya Bhushan Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma of Amritdhara fame. Prepared from mainly indigenous herbs and in strict accordance with modern medical science. Asugari is the salvation of peresons suffering from Diabetes.

Asugari cures all forms of Diabetes, stops sugar, regulates urine and invigorates the system by increasing digestion and appetite. It is also a general tonic to drive away weakness and debility.

Rs. 4 for 32 pills. Re. 1 for 8 pills.

If you are a sufferer obtain Asugari to-day.

Postal and Telegraphic Address: "Amritdhara," 13, Lahore.

The Manager, Amritdhara Pharmacy,

Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara P. O., LAHORE.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE

Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

Chairman of the Board of Directors:

N. N. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

	Rs.
Premium Income for 1919	62,635
Premium Income for 1920	2,51,996
Premium Income for 1921	20,68,500
Premium Income for 1922	22,57,520
CLAIMS PAID	21,92,275
ASSETS EXCEED	32,00,000

Business Transacted:

Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, Etc.

Managing Agents:

LALJINA RANJI & Co.

MANAGER.

BERTRAM CHESTER.

SECRETARY.

K.S.RAMCHANDRA IYER.

REPRESENTED EVERYWHERE.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

God the Witness

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.
1 Phial of liniment	2-8 excluding Postal
1 box of Pills	1-8 expenses, i. e., As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7/- and Rs. 9/- for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,
Previously I got from you a phial of liniment and a bottle of sexual Tonic and I was better, now I request you to send me the remaining tonic pills at your earliest convenience and oblige

Yours,
BHAGWAT PRASAD, DERA DUN.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,
Your medicine has done a wonder in my case and am pleased to state that it has cured like a charm. Send me the same per V. P. P. for my friend.

AZAD KHAN,
TATHU P. O. HASAN ABDAL,
District Campbellpore.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,
Your medicine has proved wonderful, so kindly send me one bottle more and oblige

Yours faithfully,
GHULAM MAGHDUM,
LUDHIANA.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,
Kindly send your medicine for sexual Tonic at once as I am in urgent need of it. It has given me much benefit when I used it the first time in a haphazard way.

MILKHI RAM DAULAT RAM,
SHOPKEEPERS,
RAMKAUR BAZAR, CHOONA.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,
I received your medicine and derived much healing.

Yours,
KUNDAN LAL,
LOWER BAZAR, SIMLA.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED, Pir, Gilanian St., 73,
LAHORE. 6

Get Greater Strength by taking

Iron Jelloids

Every man and woman who wishes to be stronger and able to endure great bodily exertion without feeling weak and nervous must keep their blood strong with plenty of iron. No other medicine enriches the blood and increases bodily strength so quickly as Iron Jelloids. Be sure to buy Iron Jelloids and you will not be disappointed.

For Anæmic Adults . . . Iron Jelloids No. 2
Special Tonic for Men. . . Iron Jelloids No. 2A
For Weak Children . . . Iron Jelloids No. 1

Prices: A fortnight's trial R.1 or Full Size Bot. Rs. 2.12
Sold in bottles at all Chemists and Bazars.

Iron Jelloids

Manufactured by The Iron Jelloid Co., Ltd., London, E.C.1

"FORWARD."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have struck the right note in your to-day's leader under the above caption. From the time the Separatists struck their discordant note for a separate "Swarajya Party", I was of opinion that it was a party without a settled policy and programme of work Day by day, any view is being proved publicly, by so many, who joined the Swarajya Party for getting themselves elected to the Council, succeeding from the Party or acting independently. Even at the time of formation of the party, it was a minority in the Congress. And now that its strength is getting depleted, I need say no more about it. To speak the plain truth, the Swarajya Party has made room for vested interests, who were driven out of public life to once again raise their heads in the garb of Swarajists. I know, my friend the (now) Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel will immediately retort that time will prove these undesirables who will be all exposed and cast off without fear or favour. But is it wisdom to strike a path wherein you allow undesirables to enter again and then cast them off again? How long should this process go on and when is it likely to end?

Again, the Swarajya Party has, as you have properly emphasised, neither a definite policy nor programme of action, excepting the solitary aim of wrecking the Councils. The elections take place only once in three years. As you remarked, the Swarajists, this year, are in a minority in all the Councils. So, the question of their wrecking the Councils is an impossibility at least till after the next Council election, (i.e.) three more years hence. Supposing that the next elections give them a working majority, then also the wreckage of the Councils has yet to be publicly exhibited to make the people believe, that the exhibit is really a wreckage.

Well, as I have mentioned already, there is no question of wrecking at least for three more years. And what are the Swarajist Honourables going to do meanwhile? I know, they can form themselves into an effective opposition in the Councils and check high taxation, etc. In fact, that was one of the primary reasons which goaded Maharashtra to sound its first war-cry of "Council Entry". Mahatma Gandhi knew and made it plain to the whole country that the adoption of his programme of non-violent non-cooperation, will not only give room for the bureaucracy and its sycophants to inflict on us all this, but even more. He plainly warned all not to follow him and his programme, unless they were prepared to endure to the utmost all these sufferings, aye, even to the extent of many more repetitions of Jallianwala Baug. But the section which stood for the "maximum success with minimum suffering" was adamant and had its way. Now, it is yet to be seen whether the Swarajists who are in minority in the Councils are after all going to occupy the front benches or keep them vacant.

Up to now, I have dealt with the Swarajists and their Councils only. Now, what about the Swarajists and the Congress? Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar wants to go back to Nagpur. Maulana Mohamed Ali backs him up. You also seem to favour the same. In my opinion, the Cocanada Congress ought not to re-open for discussion or decision the question of Council Boycott. Mr. Rajagopalachariar may have a genuine fear that the Swarajists' future move will be to drag the Congress further into the quagmire of Councils. The Swarajists may also have a genuine fear that having allowed them the option to get into the Councils, the orthodox N. C. O.'s may now try to out-caste them. In my opinion both are right. If the question of Councils is again going to be discussed in the Congress, I cannot but conclude that the leaders really shirk work and that is why they are after this disastrous internecine quarrel which will far from consolidating our position, only make the cleavage wider. Looking to the present state of our country, all hands must now be engaged in bringing unity within the ranks. The safest way to achieve this, now that the elections are over and will not come up again for three more years, is to drop that question altogether in the Cocanada Congress and pursue the rush of the items of the N. C. O., programme as if nothing had happened during the last year.

Lastly, there is one item which requires all hands to work it up and that is the complete Boycott of Foreign Cloth. I think it is all tall-talk to think of boycotting all British Empire goods. Even if it were a practical proposition, it savours of contempt of the British people, which violates the basic principle of non-violent non-cooperation. By all means, if you do not want Mahatma's programme of N. C. O., denounce it boldly and plainly and take to another route. But, I consider it hypocrisy to say that the Boycott of British Empire goods is in consonance with Mahatma's programme. Can we not be a little more truthful and sincere in our actions? Further, even if one has set his heart upon the Boycott of British Empire goods, is it not possible for him to work for a complete Boycott of Foreign Cloth? Should India depend on foreign countries, other than Britain, even in respect of this one item? When is she then going to prove her determination to achieve liberty if she cannot work out her economic independence in respect of her clothing, which is a practical proposition? In my opinion, the Cocanada Congress should consider this question as of primary importance and all parties must ere long be at it. Fortunately, volunteers are also being organised all over the country, and if need be, they may be asked to picket foreign cloth shops. —Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Congress Office,
Dadar, Nov. 29.

The Indian coolies of Nundydroog mines have struck as a protest against the order, requiring the underground timber coolies to do piece-work or under contractors. The police and watch establishment have so far been successful in maintaining order. The strikers have successully dissuaded the sweepers of the sanitary department from going to work.

CORPORATION AND PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The recent happening in the Municipal Corporation show clearly that the Corporators do not incorporate and respect the sentiments of tax payers whom they profess to represent. Although we have nothing to grudge against the decision for the address to the incoming Governor, it is but just, as Mr. V. J. Patel has pointed out in unmistakable terms, that the wording of the address ought to be changed when there has been evidently some protest from the other members who represent the public at least as much if not more than those who were then in majority (with official Nominated members) inside the hall. This clearly points out that the Corporators do not rightly understand the mind of the people. If they differ, one should like to know how many meetings in public were addressed by them and how they gauged the peoples' mind. Before they sit in judgment of such things, the Councillors should gauge in public view at large and then press on their convictions. If not, the sittings of the corporators become a sham and a poor show. Further it is seen some of the members are always at the height of their constitutional and unjust opposition and try to bring in the corporation proceedings in the lines of Parliament as though Parliament (evidently English Parliament) itself is an ideal institution. One should look with horror the recent incidents in Parliament, especially the game of chairs. After the recent election of the Nationalist party in the Corporation and Council it is our wish that these members should take a firm and just stand in all things affecting the sentiments of the people irrespective of their defeat. The Corporation should be so reformed that it should be an ideal one without clique between the members and the public in all things.

The ratepayers and all voters have got a duty to do to themselves and the city and must rise to the occasion to show their rights over members in the corporation as their representatives.

Good Citizens wake up please.—Yours etc.
Bombay, Nov. 26.

A. H. KULKARNI.
D. V. PRADHAN.

"IS IT POSSIBLE"?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read, with considerable surprise your leader on the above subject and hasten to send you these lines. I am, as you will find from my card, a man of some social position in Bombay and it may be presumed that I am not anti-Government. Whether it is proper or not to give an address to His Excellency the Governor I do not wish to discuss. I am concerned with a very important and pertinent issue raised by you in your leader. Why was the proposal to give an address not published in the papers for general information and why was the public not taken in confidence? The whole thing has been done stealthily as though it were a shameful thing to own it. I do not like such behaviour either in private or in public matters. The Mahomedans of Bombay have a right to ask why their public men and social magnates were not given opportunity to participate in the movement. Why was a body like the Anjuman Islam of Bombay simply ignored and its officers men like Mr. Kajiji and Sir Fazalbhoy *left in the cold*, not being even consulted. Why were the leaders of the Memon community, of the Khoja community and the Borah community and of the Arabs and Moguls of Bombay left out? Representative men of the people like Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Bhurgri, Mr. Mirza and Mr. Shustri, I understand, have no knowledge of the movement. Since reading you leader, I made some personal enquiries and I find that the whole matter is like Barnum's show got up by a single manager putting on the stage whom he liked. The draft of the address is kept strictly secret and is not likely to be known by any one until the performance is over. Even the best friends of the Governor cannot approve of such a proceeding.—Yours etc.

MEDINITE.

COCANADA CONGRESS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ACCOMMODATION.

BULLETINS 2 AND 3.

The 38th Indian National Congress opens its sessions on the 26th December at 1-45 p.m. under the presidentship of Maulana Mahomed Ali. The Subjects Committee meets on the 23rd December. The delegates' camp opens on the same day. The Secretaries of Provincial Congress Committees are requested to intimate forthwith the probable number of delegates from their provinces.

Accommodation for all delegates and visitors from outside Andhra Desa is provided in Gandhinagar. The President's quarters are also located in the same grounds. Conveyances not being easily procurable in town, delegates or visitors residing therein may be considerably inconvenienced. The Reception Committee does not provide any buildings outside the camp. The delegates' camp is within two minutes walk from the railway platform specially constructed for the occasion obviates the use of all conveyances in Gandhiinagar.

Cold during winter is not severe in Cocanada. Special cottages with a bedroom, drawing room, kitchen dining room etc., are provided at a rent of Rs. 50/- each and will be reserved on previous intimation. Family quarters are provided near delegates' camp at a rent of Rs. 15/- each. Delegates and visitors residing in camp should pay an accommodation rent of Rs. 3/- each.

All-India Handicrafts' Exhibition is also arranged along with the All-India Khadi Exhibition. Wood, Ivory, Rattan, Metal, Leather and other articles of fine workmanship are received as Exhibits and suitable prizes will be awarded in deserving cases. Khadi and Crafts sale stalls are provided at a rent of Rs. 20/- each for the whole season. Intending exhibitors are requested to apply immediately. They should bear all transit charges to and fro.

Members of the Reception Committee will be provided with accommodation in the camp on payment of Rs. 3/- for the whole Season. Those who require accommodation are requested to communicate to the Secretaries at once. The Amdhra kitchen will be opened on the 19th December.

Dr. P. C. Ray (Calcutta) has kindly consented to open the All-India Khadder and Crafts Exhibition. The rates for tickets to Exhibition are Rupee one on the first day and annas four for the rest of the term.

ALL-INDIA KHADI AND HANDICRAFTS EXHIBITION.

The time for receiving applications for stalls is extended to 10th December. As space is limited those who wish to Exhibit their articles or intend taking Stalls in the Exhibition premises are requested to apply without delay. Names of applicants will be registered by sending the stall-rent Rs. 20/- in advance

BULLETINS 5.

PROVISION OF SALE STALLS.

Stalls are provided for dealers to sell their articles (i) within the Congress Pavilion encloser, (ii) outside the Congress Pavilion but within the Gandhinagar encloser, (iii) within the Khaddar and Handicrafts Exhibition encloser, on payment of rent as specified below. Rent is charged from the 19th of December, 1923 to 2nd January, 1924. Applications for stalls within the Exhibition enclosure shall reach before 10th December and for other stalls before 8th December.

INSIDE PAVILION ENCLOSURE.

Inside the Pavilion enclosure 20 stalls of 15 feet by 10 feet each are available for hire 16 of which are set apart for Indian, Muhammadan and English Restaurants and fruits. Each Restaurant and fruit stall will be charged a rent of Rs. 25. The remaining four stalls are set apart for betel and aerated waters. Half stalls are given for the betel shops and for aerated waters. If required, half stalls will be given for fruits also. Each half stall will be charged a rent of Rs. 10.

N. B.—The Committee reserves to itself the right to increase the rate of rent in case of stalls favourably situated.

OUTSIDE PAVILION ENCLOSURE.

There are about 140 stalls provided outside the Pavilion enclosure, each measuring 15 feet by 10 feet. The rent of each stall is Rs. 15. Half stalls will be given only for fruit, Betel and Aerated Waters Vendors at Rs. 8 each.

N. B.—The Committee reserves to itself the right to increase the rate of rent in cases of stalls favourably situated.

WITHIN EXHIBITION ENCLOSURE.

About 140 stalls are provided within the encloser of the All-India Khaddar and Handicrafts Exhibition, each measuring 20 feet by 10 feet. They are given only for the sale of Khadi and handicrafts. The rent for each stall is fixed at Rs. 20 and for each half stalls at Rs. 10 each. But 4 stalls will be given for refreshments, fruits, aerated waters and betel shops.

N. B.—The Committee reserves to itself the right to increase the rate of rent in case of stalls favourably situated.

CONDITIONS.

1 The rent in all cases is strictly payable in advance.

2 All stall-keepers will be given a receipt for the rent they pay and they will also be given free passes for entrance into the enclosure concerned where they have their stalls.

3 The number of free passes that will be issued to each stall-holder will be according to the requirements determined by the Committee.

4 All restaurant-keepers and aerated water-sellers are particularly warned that the articles they sell should be fresh and pure. The stalls should be kept accurately clean and neat. Only aerated waters certified to be pure by the Congress Medical Committee will be allowed. If the Committee condemns the articles exposed for sale in any stall, the stall-holder shall have to close his stall forthwith and remove from the premises. A sign-board with the word "Condemned" will be put on the stalls and the stall-holders shall have no claim whatever against the Committee for any compensation or for refund of rent.

6TH NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION OF INDIA.

BULLETIN NO. 2.

The dates for the session of the Federation have been now finally fixed. These are the 26th, 27th and 28th December 1923. The proceedings on the opening day will commence at 3 p.m.

The offer of presidentship of the Federation was made to and has been kindly accepted by Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

A pandal for the meetings of the Federation is being erected on the Gokhale Hall grounds and will be spacious enough to accommodate a large number of people. A special pandal sub-committee has been appointed and is looking after the arrangements connected therewith.

As it is necessary to know in good time the probable number of delegates to be expected from different centres, constituent bodies of the Federation are requested to proceed to the election of delegates without avoidable delay and let the Reception Committee know by the 15th of December 1923 the number of delegates that intend attending the ensuing session of the Federation. It is also requested that information should be furnished as to the number of those wishing to avail themselves of the arrangements made by the Reception Committee for the boarding and lodging of delegates. The numbers of those living in Indian and European styles should also be mentioned. The daily charges for the boarding and lodging of delegates will be Rs. 2 and Rs. 10 each respectively.

Constituent bodies should also send to the Reception Committee at an early date their suggestions as to the subjects they desire to be brought up for discussion before the Subjects Committee. These should reach the Reception Committee by the 20th of December 1923 at the latest and should, whenever possible, be accompanied by drafts of the resolution it is intended to propose. All such information will be taken into consideration by the special sub-committee appointed by the Reception Committee for the purpose of drafting resolutions for submission to the Subjects Committee.

The minimum fee for membership of the Reception Committee is Rs. 10 and Delegation fee Rs. 5.

Tips! Tips!! Tips!!!

DONT FAIL to get my selections for next FRIDAY, if you wish to do well. I have no systems, my information is based on actual gallops and keen observation, I have a staff which enables me to give you the best

INFORMATION.

3 Wins. 3 Places.

A Double Win &
A Double Place

Rs. 10

Tips ready at 11. A. M. FRIDAY 7th Dec.

"TIPSTER"

129, GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS
(Bakehouse Lane)
Fort, BOMBAY.

GROSSMITH'S

Shem-el-Nessim Regd

PERFUME

The Scent of Araby.

AN inspiration in perfume, exquisitely suggestive of Oriental luxury.

SHEM-EL-NESSIM FACE POWDER
is adherent and unobtrusive, and delightfully fragrant.

SHEM-EL-NESSIM TOILET CREAM
(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Water, Hair Lotion.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors,
J. GROSSMITH & SON, LTD.,
LONDON.

Representative:
WALTER WHITE.
Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

PELLETIER'S

SULPHATE OF QUININE

15 GOLD MEDALS.

Insist upon Pelletier's brand quality as a guarantee.

Sole Distributors:

PATELL, LTD.,
CHUCKLA ST.,
BOMBAY 3.

SAVINGS
FOR
SCHOOL BOYS

SCHOOL BOYS TAKE INTEREST IN
HOME SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT
OF THE
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

They learn the habit of thrift from young age and this will enable them to be good citizens and prosperous Business-men in their future career.

Study our HOME SAVINGS SAFE SCHEME

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Managing Director.

TO ENJOY LIFE

You must be able to take the food you fancy without discomfort—you can aid digestion and assimilation and insure maximum nutrition by occasionally taking a dose of the famous family remedy, Beecham's Pills.

Under their safe, gentle, but powerful influence, you can shake off a host of troubles which tend to make life miserable. Dyspepsia, headaches, biliousness and constipation, to mention but a few, will disappear; and you will be blessed by joys of solid robust health. These wonderfully efficient pills are the favorite medicine of thousands of families.

What Beecham's Pills have done for them they can do for you. After taking a few doses you will have every reason to congratulate yourself on your progress. You may look forward to renewed good health, and to the happiness which attends a life free from all dyspeptic ailments. There is no need to deny yourself your favorite dishes—they will not inconvenience you if you

TAKE

BEECHAM'S PILLS

"THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD"

Lalimli Knitting Yarns by reason of their excellent quality are particularly suitable for making Sports Coats, Jumpers, Knitted Dresses etc., Articles made of these yarns are cosy and hard wearing.

Knitting Yarns

Supplied in hanks weighing about four ounces and stocked in White ... ... per lb. Rs. 3-12 and following colours:—

Art Green, Azure, Biscuit, Black, Blue, Blue Grey, Brown, Cardinal, Deep Rose, Emerald Green, Fawn, Grey, Heliotrope, Khaki, Lemon, Yellow, Light Tango, Rose Pink Sage Green, Scarlet, Sky Blue, Vieux Rose, per lb. Rs. 4-6

also

Heather and other Mixtures ... ... per lb. Rs. 4-8

THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO.

Branch of the British India Corporation, Ltd., CAWNPORE.

SPECIAL NOTE.

Every day we receive large numbers of requests for samples and catalogues. The work of dispatching these is very great and you will assist us considerably if you will kindly address your inquiry to the

Retail Advertising Department.

LAL-IMLI
PURE WOOL

Y. Y. Y.

Pure Virginian Cigarettes

Sold in tins of 50

At all Tobacconists.

Made in England by

RAMADAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.
LONDON.

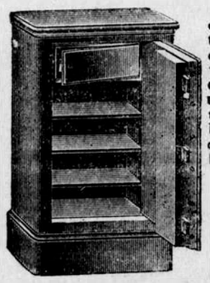
PREMIUM BONDS.

ALEX. BRAULT

Established at Calcutta since 1886.
7-1 Wellesley Place., Calcutta.

NEW FRENCH LOANS
CREDIT NATIONAL 6%—1925.
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
BEWARE OF BOGUS and MUSHROOM FIRMS
BOOKLET Posted free on application
"FROUDIERE SAFES" PARIS.

800,000 Combinations in each Lock.



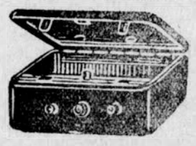
These are entirely fire and thief proof, made of Steel. Even with the Key no one can open unless they are told the Combination of 3 different numbers.

Different sizes in stock.

Write for Price List

3 Knobs Keyless Cash Boxes.

300,000 Combination.



Rs.
9½ ins. long 70
11½ ,, 90
13½ ,, 100

Bottom Plate to fix on Table or in Almirah.

Rs. 10 extra.

Key Cash Boxes.

Without Bottom Plate.

9½ ins. long Rs. 60
11½ ,, ,, 70
13½ ,, ,, 80

Bottom Plate with 2 Keys Spring Lock. Rs. 10 extra.

LATEST ARRIVALS!

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

TAIL LAMPS for FORD CARS.

Electric—complete with Double contact Bulb. Excellent black finish.

Rs. 2-12 each.

In Dozen lots ..... **Rs 2-8 each.**

PULL and PUSH SWITCHES.

Nicely finished in Black, with nickel plated button. Single-Point, Rs. 1-12 each Two-Point, Rs. 3-4 each

LAMP ADAPTORS or PLUGS.

No. 32 G. Single or Double Contact. Suitable for most American cars. Made to last. Re. 0-12 each-Dozen lots Rs. 6-12

In Gross lots, **Rs. 5-12 per dozen.**

The above are reduced NETT Prices, and cannot be duplicated when present stocks are sold.

The
Advance Motor Co.,
Accessory Specialists.
7, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.
Tele: No. 8000: Telegrs: "AUTOMOTIVE."

"My partner always complains I'm late—don't know why, but somehow or other this climate seems to affect my watch."

"Take my advice—buy enough Neverlate by-the-way—a WEST END WATCH. They're built to stand this climate."

"What? Oh yes, they've got them in Dozen patterns. Very correct little wristlet, 9ct. Slip into the pocket without ever setting the set of your waistcoat."

Reliable Brass Watches:

18-ct. Gold	
"Thames"	Rs. 175
"Semi-Thin"	,, 220
"Directoire"	,, 300
"Paris"	,, 300

West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

New Enlarged Catalogue sent FREE to any address

MACHINERY AND STORES.

Oil Engines, Lathes, Drilling, Milling and Screwing Machines, Pumps, Electric Lighting and Pumping sets, Grinding, Motor and Oil Mills, Saw Benches, Rolling Mills, Fly Presses, Blowers, Forges Workshop Tools, Etc., Etc., in Stock.

CLUBWALLA & Co.,
10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

(A purely Indian Life Office.)

BONUS
1½ % Per annum on the sum assured
or
Rs. 75/- Per 1000 for 5 Years.

RESULT OF THE THIRD VALUATION

UNIQUE Position
SURPLUS—5½ Lacs.

Nothing better yet achieved by any other Indian Insurance Office.

This is the time to make Money
INSURANTS—Come and get your bonus.
AGENTS—Avail yourselves of our liberal terms.

For particulars Apply to:—

SURENDRANATH TAGORE Esq.
General Secretary,
Head Office:
6A, Corporation St., CALCUTTA
OR
to:—
Manager, Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Relieves immediately without injection.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name (MIDY)

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. - Sold by all Chemists.

AMRUTA RATNAKARAM

An Infallible Specific for all Diseases

Awarded Several Gold Medals and First Class Certificates of Merit

Prepared by Ayurveda Vaidya Ratnakaram Pandit

Dr. N. V. S. SARMA, Ph.D.Sc., M.D., (Hom.), M.D., (Ayr.), D.Sc., (Hr.)

Dr. L. C. Burman, M.A., Ph.D., D. Sc. Bio., Lit. D., Sahitya Shastri, Vaidyabhushan, etc. of the Educational Institute, Allahabad City says:—'Amruta Ratnakaram marvellously purifies the blood and serves as a Nervine Tonic in all bad cases. I can safely recommend it to those who have had their brains enfeebled in any way and lost the retentive power of Memory.

Price per phial Rs. 5, V.P. Charges Extra. For a complete course of one month, 3 phials Rs.15.

N.B.—Special medicines prescribed for chronic and complicated cases on ascertaining the full history of the complaint.

Apply to:— AYURVEDA SIDDHASRAMAM
411, MINT STREET, MADRAS.

Telephone: No. 559. Post Box No. 1236. Telegrams: 'RATNAKARAM.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.